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Manœuvres for infantry

William Roscoe Livermore

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☆ Military Service Institution.
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J. C. S. Schofield.

MANŒUVRES

FOR

INFANTRY

BY
W. R. LIVERMORE
MAJOR CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY

William Roscoe

SECOND EDITION

PRINCIPLES AND FORMS

NEW YORK
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
1888

U.S.M.A.

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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

UNTIL quite recently the tactics of all nations have been based upon the lines or columns of a comparatively rigid nature. The formations were the outgrowth of shock tactics, and all changes were so conservative that they gradually modified the old form to meet requirements quite different from those for which they were originally designed.

It is believed that the time has come to throw off the old form and adopt one more general and more comprehensive.

From the lessons of the recent wars it has been found necessary to scatter troops over a large area, in order to advance under fire with as little loss as possible, and to unite them in small groups, in order to maintain the proper control and direction.

The proposed system of manœuvres resulted from a careful study of the recent wars and of the numerous deductions made from them by military writers of all countries, and from an analysis of the consequences of still further improvements in weapons. It has been further developed by experi-

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mental drills with infantry and cavalry from time to time for the past eight years.

The following principles are observed as far as possible:

1. To afford means of disposing troops in any general manner whatever by combination of a few simple movements.

2. To organize and manœuvre large and small bodies alike.

3. To manœuvre in the same manner whether the fractions are in line, in square, or in column, in open or in close order.

4. To employ the same commands and terms, as far as possible, always in the same sense.

5. To make every man responsible to his immediate superior.

The manœuvres described in the second part are to be regarded as illustrations of the principles of the new tactics, so far as they apply to infantry, rather than as statutes defining what may be done, to the exclusion of other combinations.

The requirements of a proper system of tactics were brought to light by the great war in America, and further developed by subsequent wars in Europe. Every nation but our own has modified its drill-book to comply with them. Each has introduced such changes as the national temperament has demanded, but it is claimed that the system now presented affords a better solution of the new problems than that of any foreign nation.

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PREFACE.

In a modern fight a body of troops in action is no longer maintained in rigid masses, drawn up in forms that can be represented by geometrical figures, but assumes all shapes and dimensions that can be imagined, and the parts are grouped in every conceivable disposition. If, however, the subordination of command is maintained throughout, a leader can communicate his orders to these irregular groups as well as he could to the rigid and inert masses of the old tactics.

However troops may be disposed, all possible manœuvres result from a combination of a very few simple movements, such as to advance or to turn, to open or close, to form line, column, or square in any direction. In this system the manœuvres are executed on the simplest principles; they are the same for large as for small units, and the subject of elementary tactics is reduced to the utmost simplicity. A regiment marches, turns, opens, closes, forms line, square, or column, by the same commands and means as a battalion or a company. Even the sections, and the squads and fours, into which a company is subdivided, manœuvre like the larger units, so far as their limited organization permits. Troops in open order, in mass, or even in irregular groups, move in the same manner as when at their normal distance. By this method each man has merely to look to his immediate superior for instructions, and to preserve his position with respect to the proper guide.

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PREFACE.

It is believed that this system differs from others in this important particular, that whereas the latter apply only to a certain limited number of dispositions, this simply provides a language by means of which a leader communicates his wishes to the troops, and which enables him to dispose them in any manner that the various exigencies of warfare may demand. The methods are applicable to all branches of the service.

The principles of the new tactics are illustrated by applying them to those forms that hereafter will be most commonly employed, but they afford at the same time a simple and satisfactory means of executing the manœuvres of any of the other systems.

The first and second parts of the manual relate to ELEMENTARY TACTICS, and show how to move troops wherever they may be required and in any desirable formation. The third part relates to APPLIED TACTICS, and is intended to show what dispositions are most advisable under different circumstances. To illustrate the principles and define the terms of the new tactics, a battalion of four companies has been taken as a type, each company composed of four sections, each section of four or more sets of fours, and each set of fours of four men. The plates show some of the normal formations.

The present work is devoted exclusively to the manœuvres and their application to the varied circumstances of a fight, in order that the merits of

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the new system may be tested independently of the questions involved in the School of the Soldier and in the customary forms of parades and ceremonies. The system, however, is applicable to all these requirements, but before putting it in its final shape it is desirable to make it more generally known, so that it may be made to conform to all requirements of the service; and the author would feel exceedingly grateful for any suggestions or criticisms.

The second part of the "Manœuvres" corresponds to the DRILL-BOOK, and covers the same ground that has heretofore been embraced in the book of tactics, with the above exceptions. The School of the Company contains a description of many manœuvres that will be omitted from the tactics. These movements serve to illustrate the principles in their varied applications, and each is a type of a similar manœuvre that may perhaps be advantageously practised by one of the larger units. A few of the movements described in the School of the Battalion may also be omitted for similar reasons.

A school for the SET of FOURS would be highly useful to instruct guides, markers, and others in the nomenclature of the system, and prepare them for their duties in connection with the higher units; but this school requires no special description, as the commands and means are readily inferred from the School of the Company and Battalion.

The works of Scott, Hardie, Casey, Coppée, Up-

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ton and other American writers, as well as the tactics of most of the European nations, have been consulted from time to time, in the preparation of the system, with a view to embodying the most desirable features of each, while simplifying the means of performing the manœuvres. Valuable suggestions have been given from time to time, by officers of all branches of the service, to all of whom the author is deeply indebted, especially to those of the 22d Infantry, and the 8th Cavalry.

Arrangement of Contents.

The subject-matter is presented, first, in a general form; second, these principles are tabulated in the synopsis which follows; third, they are then exemplified by applying them to special cases in Part II., which corresponds to the ordinary drill-book; fourth, the diagrams alone are nearly sufficient to explain the new methods.

It is suggested to the reader that he should first examine the latter throughout the book, and then glance over the Table of Contents and the Synoptical Tables at the end of Part I. These tables are intended to serve as a memorandum of the contents of this part. Part II., however, is written with a view to make it explicit, without reference to the other matter.

The manœuvres appear in their simplest forms when the units and sub-units are at full distance, but it is found to be better to begin the Section

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Drill in close order, and to practise the same manœuvres at full distance as soon as the men become familiar with the method and acquire more confidence.

In the School of the Company it is better to begin with the sections in close order and the company at full distance. In the School of the Battalion the principles appear in their simple forms, which are necessarily somewhat modified in the lower units on account of their imperfect organization requiring one man to perform the functions that devolve upon several in the higher units.

It is therefore unnecessary to write out a School of the Regiment, Brigade, etc.

Explanation of Diagrams.

In the diagrams on a large scale, the rectangle representing a private is blank; number one has a line through the centre; a corporal is lightly shaded, a sergeant is divided diagonally, a marker is crossed in the centre. The sergeant-major, battalion guides and markers, have a border; a lieutenant is a solid block; an adjutant, a solid block with a border; a captain, a solid block with a cross; a major, a solid block with a double cross and border.

On a smaller scale, companies, sections, etc., are represented by shaded squares, the company-officers and guides by dots, the battalion guides by circles, directors by rectangles, each with different

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devices to represent their successive positions. The formations for combat, etc., are explained in the text of Part I.

The manœuvres of the battalion are so similar to those of the company that, in general, the same diagram applies to both.

Explanation of Abbreviations.

In General:

U. = Large Unit.	R. = Right.
u. = Small Unit.	L. = Left.
Ch. = Chief.	F. = Front.
D. = Director.	Rr. = Rear.
G. = Guide.	C. = Centre.
M. = Marker.	R.F. = Right Front.

In Tables IV. and V:

R.F. = The unit faces to the right and front.
H. = The unit halts or stands fast.

In Table VIII.:

½U. = Half Unit distance.
0. = No distance.

In describing the manœuvres in Part I. the words that are expressed in the command are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

In Part II., the original formation is expressed at the top of the page in LARGE AND SMALL CAPITALS.

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PREFACE.

The commands of the chief in **Full Faced Type,** and those of the subordinate chiefs in *Italics.*

In the text a word in each paragraph is printed in SMALL CAPITALS, to attract attention to the subject-matter of the paragraph.

The initials R.F., L.Rr., etc., refer to the position which each unit is supposed to occupy in the original formation, viz.: The Right Front Section, the Left Rear Section, etc., the number, etc., that follow, viz.: 1*st S.*, 3*rd S.*, etc., indicate that the chief of the right front section gives the command: *First Section, Right Dress*, etc. It is to be understood, however, that if any other section, etc., were occupying the same position, the command would be the same, excepting the number of the section, etc.

* The asterisks prefixed to several of the paragraphs and commands indicate that the movements referred to are no essential part of a System of Tactics, but are inserted in this edition of the Manœuvres to explain the application of the principles.

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MANŒUVRES FOR INFANTRY.

PART I. PRINCIPLES.

ORGANIZATION.

The Normal Organization.

The most convenient form for manœuvring is that in which four UNITS of each denomination are combined in one of the next higher.

Thus the SET OF FOURS comprises four MEN. The SECTION four sets of fours, the COMPANY four sections, the BATTALION four companies, the REGIMENT four battalions, the BRIGADE four regiments, etc.

The units are divided into HALVES, as follows: The set of fours into two SETS OF TWOS, and the section, company, etc., into two SQUADS, PLATOONS, SUBDIVISIONS, WINGS, and HALF BRIGADES, respectively.

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The units are commanded by CHIEFS, as follows:

The chief of a set of fours is NUMBER ONE; of a section, etc., a SERGEANT, CAPTAIN, MAJOR, COLONEL, and BRIGADIER-GENERAL, respectively.

The half unit generally has a chief. He does not, however, give tactical commands in the manœuvres, excepting in the formation for combat, and when his command moves as a unit, but he sees that those of the chief of the unit are properly executed.

The chief of a set of twos is the FILE LEADER; the chief of a squad is a CORPORAL; that of a platoon is a LIEUTENANT. No chief is provided in our organization for the subdivision, although one would be desirable. The chief of a wing, etc., is a LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, etc.

The MARKERS define the position of the unit to which they belong, and the GUIDES keep the markers of the subunits in their proper places.

IN ACTION the GUIDES and MARKERS assist the chief in transmitting orders and act as orderlies.

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Two guides and four markers are assigned to each of the principal units.

The GUIDES for the company, battalion, etc., are SERGEANTS; those for the section are the corporals, who are also chiefs of squad.

The MARKERS for the company, battalion, etc., are PRIVATES. In the section the place of the markers in marching is taken by the corporals, who are guides, and in defining new positions by the sergeants, who are chiefs of section.

Two DIRECTORS are assigned to each of the principal units. It is their duty to supervise the guides and markers and direct the establishment of new positions. For the higher units these duties are performed by the AIDES; for the regiment and battalion, by the ADJUTANT and SERGEANT-MAJOR; for the company, by the lieutenants, who are also chiefs of platoon.

IRREGULAR ORGANIZATION.

A SECTION may be formed of any number of men not exceeding twenty-four, and preferably not less than ten.

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Each of the OTHER UNITS may embrace any number of the next lower, but preferably not more than four, and unless in very exceptional cases not more than six.

In the imperfect and irregular organizations the PRINCIPLES are carried out as far as possible.

DESIGNATION OF UNITS, ETC.

The several units are numbered in order of the rank of their commanders: FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, etc. They preserve these designations throughout the manœuvres. Each unit is so addressed by its proper commander, but is designated in the commands of his superiors according to its position for the time being, as the FRONT OR REAR, RIGHT OR LEFT, FRONT CENTRE OR REAR CENTRE, RIGHT CENTRE OR LEFT CENTRE, RIGHT FRONT OR LEFT REAR, etc.

The DIRECTING UNITS, GUIDES, and MARKERS are those from whom the positions of the others are regulated.

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DISPOSITION.

Form.

The following are the principal forms in which troops are disposed: The LINE, in which units are side by side; the COLUMN, in which one is in front of another; the SQUARE, or double column, which in the normal organization is composed of four units so disposed that two form the front line and two the rear line, two the right column and two the left column; and the ECHELON, in which the units are arranged in steps.

The RANK is a line of one man in depth. The FILE is a column of one man in width.

Order.

THE NORMAL ORDER.

The normal order of the UNITS is as follows:

In SQUARE, those with odd numbers in the right column, etc.; the first numbers of each in the front line, etc.

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In LINE, those with the odd numbers on the right, etc.; the first numbers of each side in the centre of the line, etc.

In COLUMN, those with the odd numbers in the front half; the first numbers in the front of each half, etc.

The normal order of the HALF UNITS is—

In SQUARE and LINE, the first on the right. In COLUMN, the first in front.

IRREGULAR ORDER.

The order of the UNITS, etc., may be inverted in any manner whatever, but the parts of one section, company, etc., should not be mixed with those of another when it can be avoided, and it is preferable, though not essential, that the squads, platoons, etc., should be kept distinct.

ORDER IN OTHER ARMS.

The normal order for CAVALRY is with the men in each set of fours formed in one rank, and numbered from right to left, one, two, three and four.

The other dispositions are similar in all respects to those of infantry.

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DISPOSITION.

The same nomenclature and dispositions apply to ARTILLERY and to all arms of the service, as far as their nature admits.

DISTANCES, ETC.

DISTANCES are measured from centre to centre, and in any direction. INTERVALS are the spaces between adjacent units not occupied by the body of the units.

The terms full distance, CLOSE ORDER, etc., company distance, etc., are explained below.

AT FULL DISTANCE.

THE UNITS AND HALF UNITS.

IN SQUARE.

The PRIVATE occupies 46 inches; numbers one and three on the right forming the first TWO, numbers one and two forming the front rank.

The SET OF FOUR occupies 92 inches; the first, third, and fifth on the right forming the first SQUAD, the first and second in the front rank of each squad, etc.

The SECTION occupies a length equal to that of all its fours and one more. This

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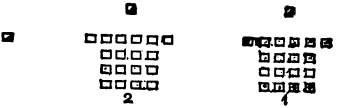

COMPANY IN SQUARE OF SECTION.
SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

COMPANY IN SQUARE OF SECTION.
SQUARES IN CLOSE ORDER.

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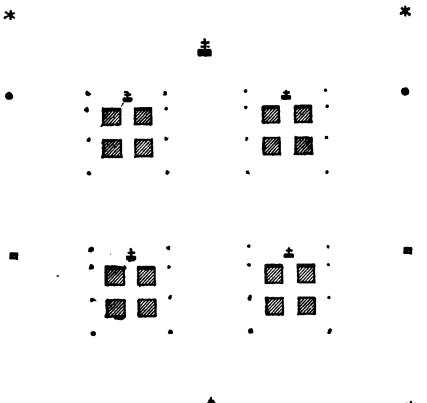

BATTALION COMPANIES AND SECTIONS.
IN SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

BATTALION COMPANIES AND SECTIONS.
IN SQUARE IN CLOSE ORDER.

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length is called SECTION DISTANCE, whatever may be the space occupied by the fours. It is the deploying distance for the section.

The first, third, etc., sections are on the right, forming the first PLATOON; the first and second sections in the front of the respective platoons.

The COMPANY occupies a space equal to that of all its sections and one more of average size. This is COMPANY DISTANCE. The first, third, etc., are on the right, forming the first SUBDIVISION, etc., the first and second in front, etc.

The BATTALION occupies a space equal to that of all its companies and one more of average size. This is BATTALION DISTANCE, etc.

The HIGHER UNITS, when they are at full distance, are disposed in a similar manner.

IN LINE.

The space occupied by each unit and the UNIT DISTANCE are the same as in square, but the units in the normal order are arranged side by side as follows, beginning at the

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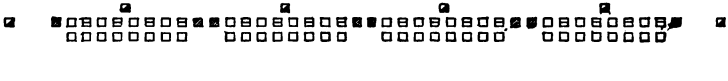
COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.



COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTIONS IN TWO RANKS AT FULL DISTANCE.

COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTIONS IN SINGLE RANK IN CLOSE ORDER.

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right: Third, first, second, fourth. If more than four are present, those with odd numbers on the right of the third and those with even numbers on the left of the fourth in the same order.

IN COLUMN.

The UNIT DISTANCE is the same, but the order is as follows, in the normal organization: The first, third, second, fourth. If more are present, those with odd numbers behind the third, those with even numbers behind the fourth.

POSTS OF THE MARKERS AND GUIDES.

IN SQUARE.

The SECTION GUIDES on the flanks of the front rank of the front fours, 46 inches distant from the right man. The company GUIDES on the line of the guides of the front sections, and each three-fourths section distance from the centre of the nearest section, so that when this is in square its guide is about half section distance from the company guide.

The COMPANY MARKERS in square, half com-

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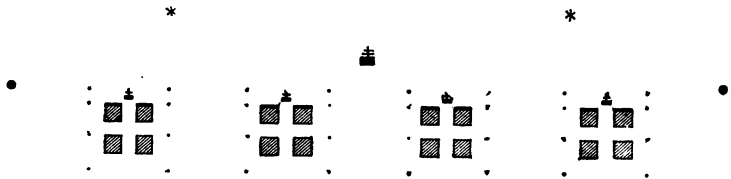
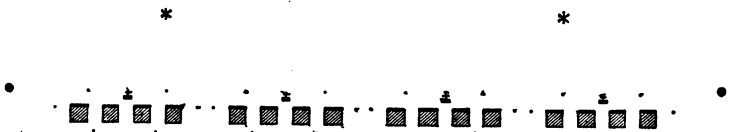
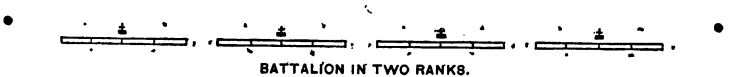


BATTALION IN LINE OF COMPANY SQUARES.



BATTALION IN LINE OF SECTION SQUARES.



BATTALION IN TWO RANKS.

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pany distance apart. The front markers half section distance in front of the guides. The directing marker five-fourths section distance right or left of the centre of the company. The other front marker half company distance from him. The rear markers behind the front markers.

The BATTALION GUIDES on the line of the front company markers, at three-fourths company distance from the centre of the directing company.

The BATTALION MARKERS in square at half battalion distance. The front markers half company distance in front of the guides; the directing marker five-fourths battalion distance from the centre of the battalion.

The GUIDES AND MARKERS of the HIGHER UNITS are similarly disposed.

IN LINE.

The GUIDES and MARKERS as in square.

The directing guide's distance is taken from the flank unit on the side of direction.

IN COLUMN.

The GUIDES and MARKERS of a column are placed like those of a line which has faced

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to the side of direction, every man turning in his place.

POSTS OF THE DIRECTORS AND CHIEFS.

IN SQUARE.

The DIRECTORS are directly behind the guides. Those of the company are on the line of the guides of the rear section; those of the battalion on the line of the front markers of the rear companies, etc.

The CHIEFS of the WINGS of the regiments are directly outside the directors, etc.

The CHIEF of section is 46 inches in front of the centre of the front rank of the section. The chief of the company is one-fourth section distance in front of the line of the section guides. The chief of the battalion is one-fourth company distance in front of the company markers.

When a square manœuvres independently the post of its chief is the centre of the square.

IN LINE.

The DIRECTORS and CHIEFS OF HALF COMPANIES, regiments, etc., are behind the cen-

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tres of their platoons, etc., and one-fourth section distance from the rear rank, etc.

The CHIEF of company, etc., is one-fourth section distance in front of the centre of his company, etc.

IN COLUMN.

The places of the DIRECTORS, CHIEFS, etc., in a line which has faced to the side of direction, correspond to their original places, but in the column of march the chief is on the flank of the front unit and at the same distance as in line.

DEFINITION OF SECTION FRONT, ETC.

When all the units are at full distance the sections are at section distance, the companies at company distance, etc., and a section distance is the equal to a SECTION FRONT, a company distance to a COMPANY FRONT, etc. In the normal organization—*i.e.*, when each unit contains four of the next lower—a section front is equal to five times 92 inches, or 12.8 yards; a company front is five times 12.8 yards, or 64 yards; a battalion front is five times 64 yards, or 320 yards, etc. If the section has twenty-four privates, and each

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other unit has four of the next lower, the section front, etc., are 18, 90, 450 yards, etc.

When the fours and the higher units are in line at full distance, they are at the proper distance to form single rank in close order, or touching elbows.

In Close Order.

UNITS, CHIEFS, DIRECTORS, GUIDES, ETC.

The units are disposed in the same order as at full distance.

IN SQUARE.

The men are 23 inches apart, so that those in the same rank lightly touch elbows. The fours are 46 inches apart. The section guides touch elbows with the front rank men. The guides of the front sections touch elbows; so do those of the rear sections. The front rank of the rear sections is four times 23 inches, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, behind the rear rank of the front sections. The chiefs of the front sections are 46 inches in front of the centre of the front rank. Those of the rear sections are on the outer flanks of their sections and touch elbows with the section

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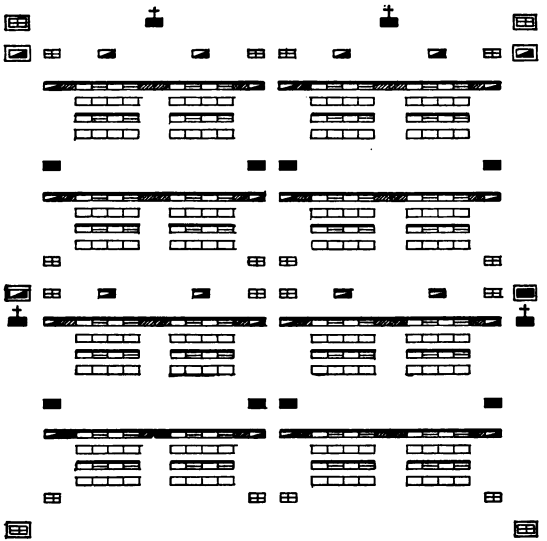

BATTALION COMPANIES AND SECTIONS,
IN SQUARE IN CLOSE ORDER.

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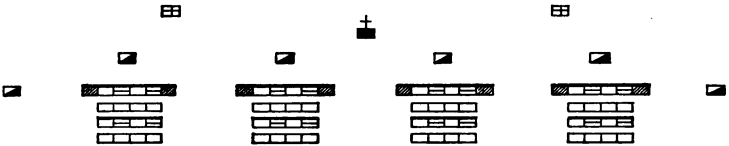

COMPANY AT FULL DISTANCE, IN LINE OF SECTION SQUARES IN CLOSE ORDER.

COMPANY IN TWO RANKS IN CLOSE ORDER.

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guides. The company guides touch elbows with the guides of the front sections. The front company markers are 46 inches in front of the guides. The rear markers 46 inches from the flank and 23 inches behind the rear rank. The directors are 46 inches in front of the chiefs of the rear section. The chiefs of the front companies 2½ yards in front of the centre of the front rank. The chiefs of the rear companies 46 inches outside the company markers. The markers of the neighboring companies are 46 inches apart. The battalion guides are 46 inches from the company markers. The front battalion markers 2½ yards in front of the guides, etc.

When some of the units are in close order, and the others at full distance, the dispositions correspond as nearly as possible with the above.

IN LINE AND COLUMN.

In the BATTALION IN TWO RANKS IN CLOSE ORDER, the sections are in close order and the companies and battalion at full distance. The company distance is thus half the company front, and the battalion dis-

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tance half the battalion front. The dispositions are identical with those at full distance, but all the distances are one-half as great.

In the battalion IN SINGLE RANK IN CLOSE ORDER, the privates and corporals touch elbows. An interval of 46 inches is left between the sections. The battalion in COLUMN in close order is disposed on similar principles. The relative positions are the same as at full distance.

OPEN ORDER.

The dispositions are the same as at full distance, but the distances are preferably two, three, four, etc., times as great.

When the sections are opened out the corporals are 2½ yards in front of the front rank of their squads. The sergeants 2½ yards in front of the front of the rear fours. In marching column they are near the heads of the columns.

The BATTALION IN SQUARE, OPEN ORDER, with the companies, etc., at full distance.

The front battalion markers as far apart

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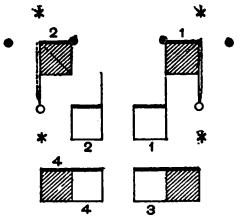
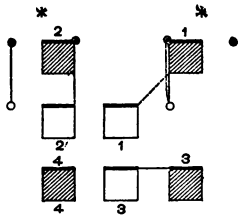
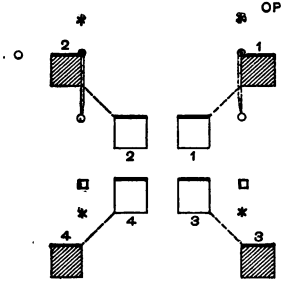


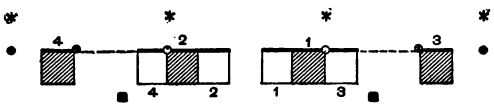
DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN SQUARE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE RIGHT OPEN SQUARE.



TREBLE DISTANCE FRONT AND REAR OPEN SQUARE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN LINE.

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as at full distance, and equally distant from the centre of the battalion.

The rear markers behind the front markers, and half company distance in front of the front markers of the rear companies.

The battalion guides as at full distance.

The BATTALION IN LINE in open order.

The rear markers are on the prolongation of the line of the front markers, and half battalion distance from them on their respective flanks.

FORMATION FOR COMBAT.

UNITS.

The NORMAL FORMATION of a regiment for combat is with all the units in square.

The battalions of the SECOND LINE and all their companies and sections at full distance, these battalions being at their proper front apart.

The rear companies of the battalions of the first line 400 yards in front of the front companies of the second line, and twice company front apart. These companies are called the RESERVES.

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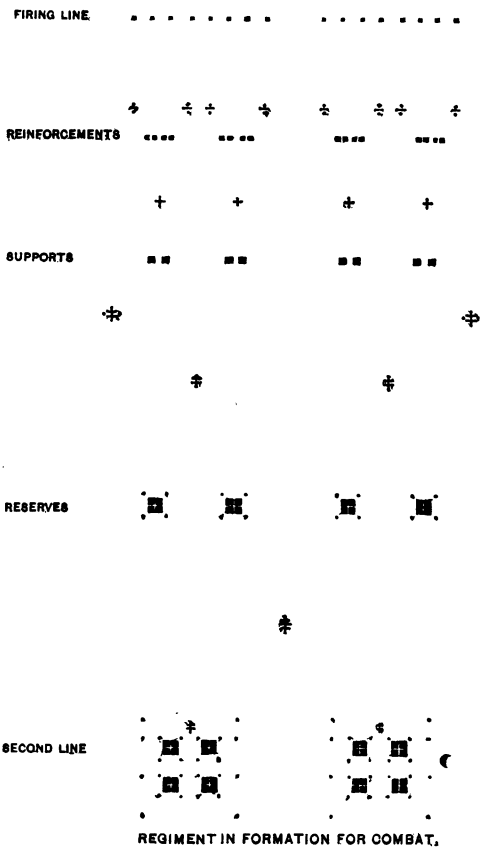

REGIMENT IN FORMATION FOR COMBAT.

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The rear sections of the front companies 400 yards in front of the front sections of the companies behind them, and twice section front apart. These sections are called the SUPPORTS.

The rear fours of the front sections 200 yards in front of the front fours of the sections behind them, and twice their normal front, or 5 yards, apart. These fours are called the RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

The front fours 200 yards in front of the rear fours, and double distance apart. These fours are called the SKIRMISHERS.

A SECOND FORMATION for combat is like the normal form, excepting that the front companies, sections, and fours only are opened out, and the rear companies, etc., are at their proper front, instead of at twice that distance.

CHIEFS, ETC.

When the companies, battalions, etc., are in different lines, the captains, majors, etc., are half way between the rear line and the next line, and the lieutenants, lieutenant-colonels, etc., are half way between the

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chief of the company, etc., and the most advanced unit of the platoon, etc.

The corporals 2½ yards in front of the firing line.

The sergeants 2½ yards in front of the reenforcements.

When all the units forming a section, company, etc., are in the same line the chief is as far behind the centre as half the distance between the flanks, and the chief of each squad, platoon, etc., is half as far behind its centre. In firing the corporals come up on the line.

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ASSEMBLY, RALLY, ETC.

To ASSEMBLE a section, company, battalion, etc., is to bring together its parts in the normal order in any of the formations above described. Unless otherwise specified, the assembly is made in line of section squares, the sections in close order, the companies, etc., at full distance.

To RALLY a section, company, etc., is to bring together the parts in the above formation, unless otherwise specified, preserving the original organization in the formation of the assembly, but with the units arranged in any order whatever, and forming upon that first on the ground as a basis.

The assembly and rally may, however, be made at any distance and in any formation by so specifying.

The rally is made at double time without special command, and if under fire the sections take full distance and lie down.

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FACING, MARCHING, ETC.

When every man turns on his own ground the units are said to FACE to the *right, half right, right rear, right about,* etc., according as their new direction makes an angle of 90°, 45°, 135°, 180°, etc., with the old.

MARCHING is conducted in quick time at half step, or in double time,—the rate is 120 steps of 30 inches in a minute, 120 steps of 15 inches, or 180 steps of 36 inches. The backward step is sometimes used at the rate of 120 steps of 15 inches in a minute.

In marching at route step no regular cadence is preserved, and the rate of march varies with the nature of the ground.

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CHANGING DIRECTION.

The change of direction is made either by WHEELING or by TURNING. The former is unnecessary, unless it be for parades and ceremonies. Both are made upon one of the guides as a pivot.

WHEEL.

At a HALT a body of troops WHEELS by simply revolving upon its pivot, all the parts maintaining rigidly their relative positions. On the MARCH the front wheels as at a halt and moves in the new direction, but each of the rear units follows in the track of the unit in front of it.

TURN.

To TURN at a HALT each unit proceeds by the shortest path to its new place. On the MARCH the front units move independently to their new paths. The rear units follow them. The units on the flank toward the new direction take the half step, the other units the full step, until the formation is restored.

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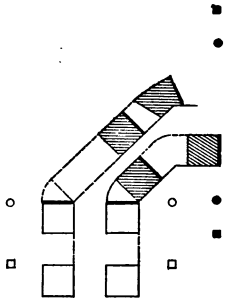
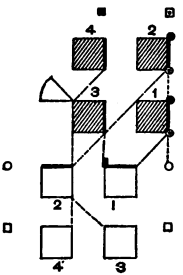


RIGHT TURN.
(MARCHING.)



RIGHT TURN.
MARCH.

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CHANGING DIRECTION.

At a halt.

At a HALT the several units move to their new positions by combining the direct march with the TURN or OBLIQUE march, according as the change is made toward the new direction or toward the opposite side. The unit having the longest march has the right of way. A turn may be made on the GUIDE OPPOSITE the change of direction as a pivot, by facing about and turning each unit on its new front. For a change of a RIGHT ANGLE or LESS the front units make half the change before and half after advancing. For a change of MORE than a right angle they turn far enough to reach their new positions, while avoiding the units nearer the pivot, which do not advance until the path of the remoter units is free.

In CLOSE ORDER each unit advances until it comes behind its new position, and makes all the change in one turn. The march by the flank takes the place of the oblique. In a long column in close order the turn should be made in double time in order to clear the pivot.

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Thus, to TURN to the RIGHT at FULL DISTANCE, the front units turn half right, advance, and turn half right again. The left rear unit advances, turns half right, advances, and turns half right. The right rear unit obliques to the left, marches forward, and turns to the right.

To TURN to the LEFT on the RIGHT GUIDE, all face about. The front units make rather more than half a turn to the left, advance, and complete the turn. The left rear unit makes a full turn and advances to its place. The right rear unit makes a full turn, advances, and obliques to its place—all face about.

ON THE MARCH.

To TURN on the MARCH, the front unit on the side of the change makes half the turn, advances at half step, makes the other half turn, and advances at half step. The other front units make half the turn, advance at full step, etc. The rear unit on the side of the change follows the front unit at half step. The other rear units follow at full step until the formation is restored.

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To TURN in close order on the march, each unit advances until it comes to its new path and makes all the turn at once.

A LINE turns like the front line of a square. A COLUMN like the column of a square on the side of the change.

Marching at DOUBLE TIME, the units near the pivot march in quick time.

A turn from a halt is made like one on the march when it is followed by an ADVANCE.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY TURNING THE UNITS.

The units of which a body of troops is composed may all turn simultaneously, each on its own pivot and at any angle.

TO CHANGE FRONT.

A body of troops may be revolved upon its centre so as to CHANGE FRONT to right, left, or rear, as follows: To change front to the right, each unit faces so that the centre of the square shall be on its right and front. It then takes the place of the unit that it is facing, turns to the right, and faces to the new front. A change of front to left is made by opposite means. A change to the rear by turning twice to the right.

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TRANSPOSING.

General Rules.

Simple transpositions are made without change of direction or distance, by moving the units of which a body of troops is composed at angles of 90°, 45°, or multiples thereof.

One disposition is changed INTO another when all the units that are first on the ground to be occupied by the new formation stand fast, and the others come into position with reference to them. One disposition is said to be FORMED from another when one or more of the units on the new ground moves to another position.

In changing INTO line, column, square, etc., ON a certain unit, this unit stands fast, and the others come into line, column, etc., on it. To FORM line, etc., ON a certain unit, this unit moves by the most direct path to the new ground, and the others form on it as a basis.

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In forming line from square, and conversely, it is assumed that the ORDER of the units is so far preserved that those units adjacent in line are adjacent in square. If, however, the change is made by each HALF separately, this is not the case, nor if each Half moves as a unit. The latter is called a change BY platoon, subdivision, wing, etc.

It is assumed, unless otherwise specified, that the units will be at THE SAME distance from each other in the new formation.

The COLUMNS of which the SQUARE is composed manœuvre like single columns, and the LINES like single lines, as nearly as possible.

In FORMING square from line it is assumed that the CENTRE UNITS go to the FRONT, and conversely. In forming square from column it is assumed that the centre sections move OUT of the column, and conversely.

The movements described as made to the RIGHT may also be made to the LEFT, unless the contrary is expressly stated, and conversely.

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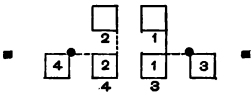
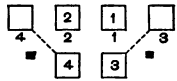
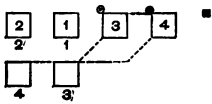


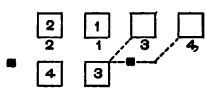
REAR FORM LINE.



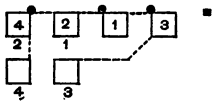
REAR INTO SQUARE.



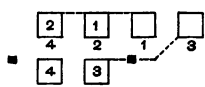
RIGHT INTO LINE.



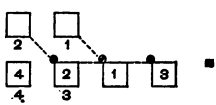
LEFT REAR INTO SQUARE.



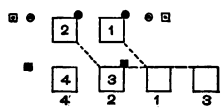
RIGHT FORM LINE.



LEFT REAR FORM SQUARE.



RIGHT REAR FORM LINE.



LEFT FORM SQUARE.

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IN CLOSE ORDER.

All the changes are made by moving the units at right angles.

AT FULL DISTANCE AND IN OPEN ORDER.

The changes are made by obliquing whenever the courses of the units can be shortened thereby.

The units always take the shortest route that involves no interruption, if possible. If the paths cross, the unit that has to make the longest march has the right of way. If the lengths are equal, the unit nearest the new directing guide has precedence.

When an oblique march is combined with one at right angles or parallel to the front, the course should be such as not to crowd the units.

SPECIAL.

The following are the principal TRANSPOSITIONS.

SQUARE TO LINE.

Front INTO LINE. The rear units go to the flanks.

REAR FORM LINE. The front units go to the rear, the rear units to the flanks.

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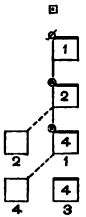
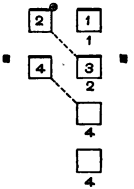
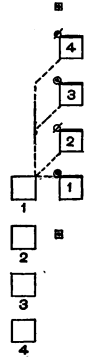


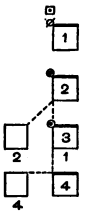
BY SECTIONS,
RIGHT FORM COLUMN.



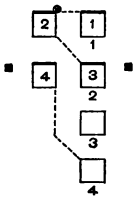
BY SECTIONS,
RIGHT FORM SQUARE.



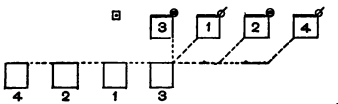
ON FRONT SECTION,
TO RIGHT
FRONT INTO COLUMN.



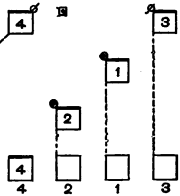
R. F. AND L. F. SECTIONS,
TO FRONT RIGHT
FORM COLUMN.



F.C. AND RR SECTIONS, TO LEFT
FORM SQUARE.



ON RIGHT SECTION TO FRONT
RIGHT INTO LINE.



ON LEFT SECTION,
FRONT INTO ECHELON.

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RIGHT front INTO LINE. The right rear unit goes to the right and front. The left rear unit goes to the right and comes up on the right of the left rear unit.

RIGHT front FORM LINE. The front units go to the right. The left rear unit goes to the front. The right rear unit goes to the right and comes up on the right of the front units.

RIGHT REAR FORM LINE. The front sections go to the right and rear. The right rear section goes to the right.

LINE TO SQUARE.

The following are the reverse of the above changes: REAR INTO SQUARE, front FORM SQUARE, LEFT REAR INTO SQUARE, LEFT REAR FORM SQUARE, LEFT front FORM SQUARE.

SQUARE TO COLUMN.

RIGHT front BY HALF—form column. The right Half advances, the left Half, etc., goes to the right.

RIGHT front by squad, platoon, etc., INTO COLUMN.

The right Half stands fast, the left Half comes up in front.

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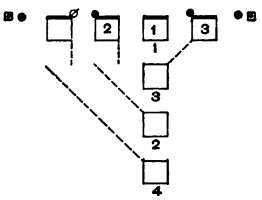
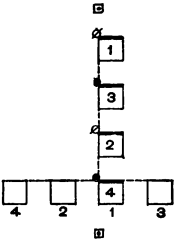
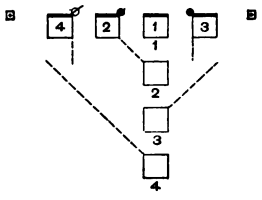


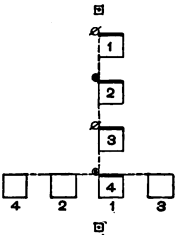
F. C. TO RIGHT.
INTO LINE.



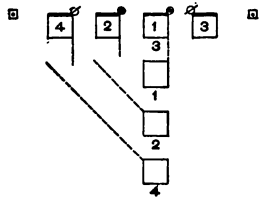
R. C. AND R. TO FRONT.
FORM COLUMN.



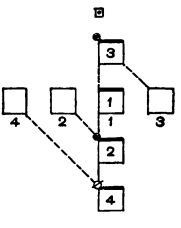
R. C. TO RIGHT.
INTO LINE.



R. C. AND L. C. TO FRONT.
FORM COLUMN.



ON F. C. TO FRONT,
F. TO RIGHT.
LEFT FORM LINE.



ON RIGHT CENTER.
LEFT INTO COLUMN

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By units, right front form column. The right front unit advances. The left units move to the right and front, between the right units.

By units, right front into column. The right units stand fast and the left units form in front of them, in inverse order.

COLUMN TO SQUARE.

Right front by Half form square. The front Half goes to the right, the rear Half goes to the front.

Right front by Half into square. The front Half stands fast, the rear squad comes up on the right.

By units right front form square. The centre units move to the right and front. The rear unit closes up.

By units, right front into square. The rear units in succession come up in inverse order to the right of the front units.

LINE TO COLUMN.

Right front into column. The rear units come up on the right of the front unit.

Right front form column. The right unit

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goes to the front; the others go to the right and come up behind it.

ON RIGHT CENTRE, etc. UNIT, RIGHT FRONT and left rear INTO COLUMN. The units to the left of that designated go to the right and front; those to the right go to the left and rear into column.

COLUMN TO LINE.

RIGHT front INTO LINE. RIGHT front FORM LINE; ON FRONT CENTRE, etc., UNIT RIGHT FRONT AND LEFT REAR INTO LINE, are made in precisely similar manner.

LINE TO ECHELON.

ON LEFT UNIT FRONT INTO ECHELON. The left unit stands fast; the next advances a specified distance to the front, the next twice that distance, etc.

FRONT INTO LINE. The front unit stands fast, the others come up on line with it.

In all the changes from line, column, and square, it is sometimes indicated that CERTAIN UNITS are to go to the right, left, front, or rear.

HALVES.

The movements of the HALVES and BY the Halves are made in similar manner.

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OPENING AND CLOSING.

The simple expansion and contraction is made by changing the distance between the units or Halves without changing their relative positions.

The simple opening and closing is made by moving the units at angles of 90°, or of 45° and its multiples.

In opening or closing it is assumed that no unit moves to the rear unless it is so specified, but that in square and column the several units move to the front, and in square and line equally to the right and left. The opening or closing may, however, take place in any direction, if so specified.

If an oblique march is combined with one at right angles or parallel to the front, the oblique is made first in closing and last in opening.

When the square, etc., is opened or closed ON a certain unit, etc., that unit, etc., stands

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fast, and the others take their positions upon it as a basis.

If all the units, etc., move, the new distances are taken from that marker of the front unit in square, and of the centre unit in line or the front centre unit in column, which is nearest the side of direction.

The lines of which a square is composed may be opened or closed by changing the distance between the columns.

The lines and columns of a square, or the Halves or alternate units, or any designated units, etc., may be opened, closed, or moved in any direction independently, conforming as nearly as practicable to the principles above indicated. Thus the checkered order and others are formed.

COMBAT.

To OPEN a regiment for COMBAT, the front battalions advance the proper distance and open square to double distance, and then the companies and sections do the same, successively.

To open FRONT for COMBAT only those companies, sections, and fours that are sent to

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the front open out, the others remaining at full distance. Either the front or rear or any designated units of a square, line, or column may be sent to the front by similar means.

The several UNITS are brought into line, opened, closed, etc., on the same principles as from full distance.

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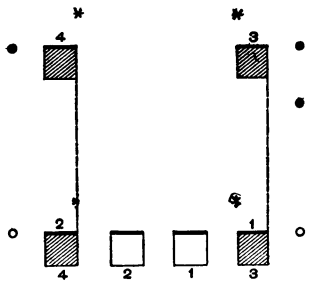
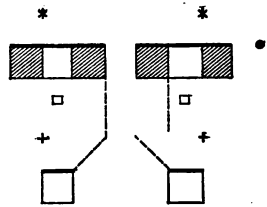
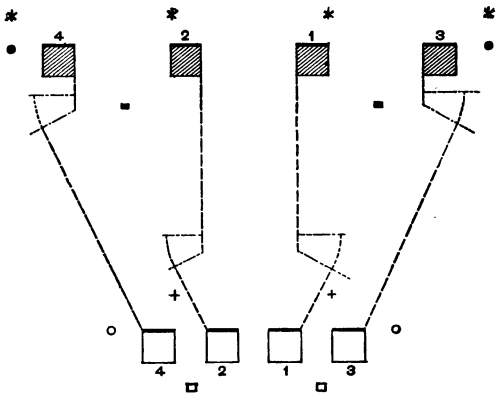


RIGHT AND LEFT SECTIONS FRONT.
TREBLE DISTANCE FORM SQUARE.



REAR SECTIONS CENTRE.
FORM LINE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE FORWARD OPEN LINE.

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COMBINED MANŒUVRES.

Opening, etc., in Transposing.

A change of disposition may be combined with an expansion or a contraction. Thus a battalion in line at full distance may be formed into column at double distance or into square in close order, etc.

To Transpose, etc., by Turning.

In all transpositions at a HALT the units may move directly to their new positions by TURNING instead of by an oblique or a combined march.

On the MARCH, those units that are to gain ground to the right or left do so by making a turn of a third of a right angle, or 30°. When the lateral distances have been gained, the units that have been moving directly to the front mark time until the new disposition is completed. If the units that are to turn have to fall back, they mark time, or halt long enough to come into position

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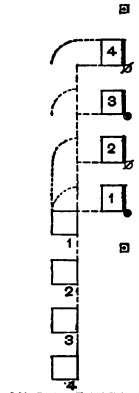
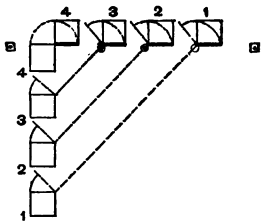
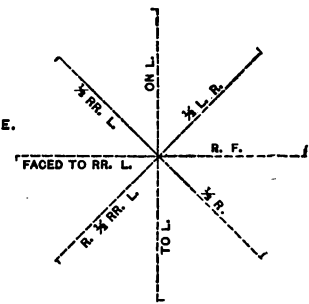


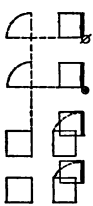
ON RIGHT INTO LINE.



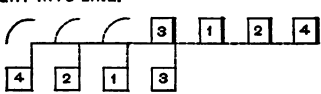
FACED TO REAR RIGHT INTO LINE.



INTO LINE.
FACING IN ANY DIRECTION.



ON RIGHT INTO LINE.



LEFT FORM COLUMN ON RIGHT.

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without change of gait, whenever this is possible.

The same principles are observed in OPENING and closing, and their combinations.

All these movements are distinguished from those made by obliquing, etc., by substituting the word FORWARD for front.

To Transpose and Change Direction.

When a TRANSPOSITION, OPENING, etc., is combined with CHANGE of DIRECTION of the whole body, the units turn instead of obliquing, etc.

In changing from one formation INTO another, the new line is formed on the directing guide of the unit that forms the basis, and the several DIRECTIONS are called, *To the right, half right, front, half left, on the left, left half rear, faced to rear, right half rear, etc.*, or *left one third, fourth, etc., rear*, or 5°, 10°, *etc.*, or *so many yards*, the latter indicating the number of yards that the guide on the flank opposite to the change has to advance in order to mark the new line.

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To the right, etc., differs from ON the right, etc., in this, that in the latter the order of the units is reversed, so that in forming into line from column the front unit turns in place or moves an indicated distance, and the others come INTO line ON this unit as a basis. In coming into column from line, on the right, the units pass the right unit, FORMING a column left in front, with its rear established ON the new position of the right unit.

The new positions are otherwise distinguished as RIGHT or LEFT, according to the direction which the units take to reach it—that is, according as the new position is right or left of the old.

Thus a column may be changed INTO line as follows: RIGHT, HALF LEFT RIGHT, ON THE LEFT, HALF REAR LEFT, FACED TO REAR LEFT, RIGHT HALF REAR LEFT, TO THE RIGHT AND HALF RIGHT, the successive fronts making angles of 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270°, and 315° with the original front of the column, and the left of the line in each case resting on the original position of the front unit.

A column may also be brought INTO line by

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first advancing the unit that forms the basis to a new position, etc.

A line, etc., may be formed on any unit as a basis.

A column of which some of the UNITS have CHANGED DIRECTION may be brought into line by specifying the direction with reference to the front of the front unit. For example, part of a column has turned to the right, it may change to the left into line; or to the right, right and left into line. In the first case the rear units move left front into line, and in the second face to rear left into line.

In all cases the DIRECTING guide of each UNIT is the one who will be nearest the basis of the formation after the movement is completed.

Such a change might also be effected by bringing the rear units into position and changing front on the centre of each.

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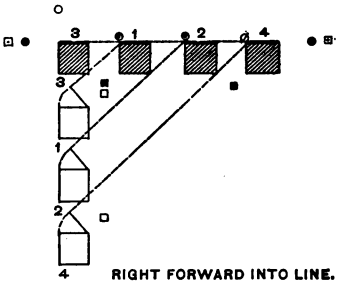
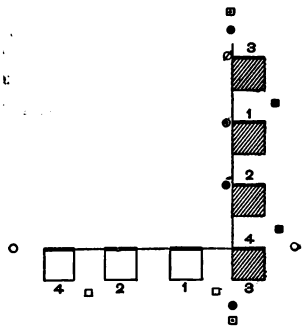


RIGHT FORWARD INTO LINE.
MARCH.



RIGHT FORM COLUMN.
MARCH.

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ALIGNING, ETC.

Fixing New Positions.

TRANSPOSING—FIRST DRILL.

To fix the new line with the utmost accuracy, the guides pace off the distances by running, and the directors fix the new line of the guides.

If any units are on the new line, it is established upon them by the directors, who place themselves at its extremities. The guides then establish the markers of the units on this new line, under supervision of the directors, pacing off the distances from the marker already on the line.

If no units are on the new line, the guides pace off the proper distance from the nearest point of the old position to their own places on the new line.

Aided by these measurements, the directors establish the new line and place them-

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selves at its extremities. The directing guide estimates the proper position of the directing marker of the directing unit; the others are established upon the line by pacing the distances from this point.

Each guide establishes the markers of his own half of the unit—that is, of those fractions that will be next to him.

The guide, after pacing off the distances on the new line, faces to the side of direction and steps back far enough to enable the markers of the units to come into his position. This marker faces to the new front and touches gently with his elbow the breast of the guide.

In company movements, where the chief of section takes the place of a marker, the company guide fixes the position of the guide of the section upon whom the latter is to be aligned. The chief of section so places himself as to face to the front in the new position of his section, and so that the elbow of the section guide will lightly touch his own. When it is impossible for the guide to place more than one of the chiefs

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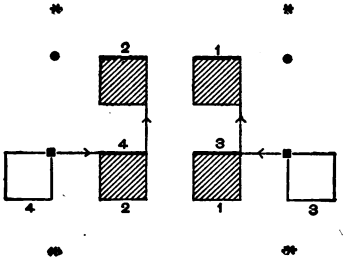
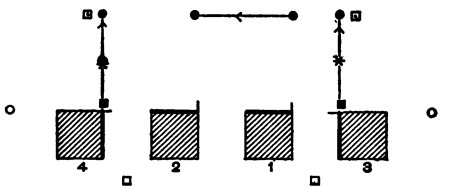


MARCH.



FORM SQUARE.

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of section, the other paces off or estimates the distance himself.

The rear markers of the units take their places with reference to the front markers, under supervision of the guides and directors.

The directors and guides go to their new places.

In square the markers of the rear units then take their places under supervision of the directors, being guided by the positions of the units already on the ground, if there are any there, otherwise by estimating their places with reference to the front markers already established.

TRANSPOSING—ADVANCED DRILLS.

After the guides are well instructed in their duties, or when great accuracy is not required, the guides place the markers of the units without aid from the directors, who confine themselves to correcting mistakes and establishing the markers of the rear units.

TRANSPOSING—COMMON METHOD.

When the markers of the units are well drilled they take their places without the

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aid of the guides or directors, who merely correct their errors. On the MARCH this is the only method.

OPENING AND CLOSING.

In opening and closing, new positions are defined upon the same principles as in the transpositions. If the distances are great, directors do not go to the new line unless to correct the errors made by the guides.

TURNING AT A HALT.

The director of the pivot flank places himself accurately on the prolongation of the new line, the other director on the opposite flank of the line so established. The markers of the units are fixed upon this line as in the transpositions.

TURNING, ON THE MARCH.

In turning on the march, the directing guide marks time until the guide of the nearest unit comes up abreast of him, and then advances in the new direction at half step until the completion of the turn. The other guide hastens to the new front. The markers of the units hasten to their new

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places on the line of the guides. The directors march on the flanks of the line of the guides until the front units are dressed upon it, and then go to their proper places.

RULES FOR MARKERS.

The markers of the main body of troops which is changing its disposition take their new places with reference to the new places of the units, each marker keeping near the corresponding unit, etc. The markers of the units, etc., step aside whenever it becomes necessary, so as not to interfere with the passage of the units, etc., counting their paces and keeping on a well-defined course. They return to their positions after the units have passed. In line the guides of the sections not on the side of direction step aside whenever it is necessary to admit the passage of the chiefs, directors, etc.

DRESSING.

In dressing to the right, or marching with the guide to the right, the right front unit guide, marker, etc., is the directing unit, guide, etc.

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In dressing to the left it is the left front unit guide, etc.

In dressing and marching the position of the directing marker is fixed by the chief. Another marker is placed on the line of the front in square or line, and of the directing flank in column. The other markers take their places from them.

The directing guide takes his proper place with respect to the directing marker and the established line. The other guide takes the proper distance from the established line, and from the nearest unit.

The markers of the units are kept on the line of the guides of the larger Unit, and take their distances from the directing guide. The sub-units are established by the guides of the units in the same manner, etc.

The front units, etc., are established on the directing unit, etc., and the rear units upon the front units.

Where the large and small units are in line, the guides of the latter, etc., judge of their proper distance from the neighboring guides, independently of the markers.

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In dressing by command the directors and those of the units and sub-units come out on the flanks of the line to superintend the alignment, and return to their places after its completion.

After the transformations the units are dressed toward the basis; *i.e.*, toward the units that stand still, or to the side of the directing guide in case a new line is established. All the units that are not required to move are dressed to the side of direction.

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COMMANDS.

In General.

Object.

A definite command is assigned to each movement in order that the purpose of the commander may be clearly expressed, and it is by no means to be inferred that other commands may not be employed when desirable. Officers and men are always required to obey the commands of their superior whenever their meaning can be comprehended.

Classes.

Commands are given for caution, preparation and execution.

The command of CAUTION attracts attention to the preparatory command or fixes some condition.

If a PREPARATORY command indicates a movement that is to be executed by all the units together, it is not repeated by the chiefs of the units; but if the units have separate movements to make, each gives the

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proper preparatory command to his unit, causing it to face in the proper direction and to be ready to proceed at the command of execution, which in this case must be repeated at the proper time by the chiefs of the units. The chiefs of fours do not give formal commands, but in open order they are responsible for the proper execution of the commands of their superiors.

SPECIAL.

The command for alignment is only required for instruction. Well-drilled troops are expected to preserve a proper alignment when necessary, whether on the march or at a halt.

After the alignment by command, if the chief is on the directing flank, he gives the command front when the alignment is completed, otherwise the director indicates the completion by returning to his place. If the chief does not wish the director to place himself upon the line, he directs the guide to correct the alignment, and the latter faces to the front when the alignment is corrected.

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Movements may be executed from a halt in the same way as on the march, by following the preparatory command by the word FORWARD. The march is continued after the change is completed.

All movements may be executed at DOUBLE TIME by so specifying in the command.

The units that take half step when the others are at full step take quick time when the others are at double time.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Commands are ABBREVIATED as much as possible without causing ambiguity. When several movements are to be combined, or executed successively, it is generally sufficient that the command should indicate the final formation that is required.

For example, a regiment is in column of section squares at full distance. At the command, RIGHT INTO TWO RANKS, the regiment, battalion, and companies come right into line, and the sections come into rank, etc.

In abbreviating the aim should be to make the phraseology conform as nearly as possible with the existing usage.

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COMMON MANŒUVRES.

A large body of troops is habitually MASSED in square or in a line of squares, wholly or mostly in close order, according to the available ground, and with the units disposed in the normal order, viz., with the first and second in front and the third and fourth in the rear.

In MARCHES along a road from one place of assembly to another, in column of section squares in the normal order, that is, with the first platoon, subdivision, wing, etc., in front. In forming column for the march, the sections are in close order, the companies, battalions, etc., at full distance. On taking the route step, the sections open out so as to leave 46 inches between the ranks, and if there is sufficient room they open out somewhat to the right and left. To RE-ASSEMBLE, they are brought into square by platoons, subdivisions, etc.

To DEPLOY the mass, the regiments, bat-

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talions, etc., successively come into line to the front at the requisite distance. To reassemble, the companies, battalions, etc., successively form square.

On approaching the enemy, the battalions, etc., open square, and the lines take their proper distances for COMBAT.

A very few of the SIMPLEST manœuvres are therefore quite sufficient to form troops for a fight, but to enable them to fight to advantage the most careful instruction and diligent practice in applied tactics are requisite. This should, if possible, be conducted on varied ground. The more COMPLICATED movements have the advantage of saving time and distance. The practice of these movements in the School of the Company and Battalion will serve as instruction for their use by the higher units.

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I. The Normal Organization (pp. 1–7).

Distances (pp. 7–21).

Unit or Half.	1. Chief.	2. Directors.	2. Guides.	4. Markers.	Number of Men.		Normal Front.	
					Full.	Normal.	Full.	Cl. Ord.
Private.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	46″	23″
Two.	File Leader.	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Four.	Numbet one.	.....	Nos. 1 and 2.	Priv.	4	4	92″	46″
Squad.	Corporal.	.....	.....	.....	13	9	Yards.	Yards.
Section.	Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Cp. Sg.	27	19	12.8	6.4
Platoon.	Lieutenant.	.....	.....	.....	55	39	.....	.....
Company.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	1st: 2d S.	Priv.	107	85	64	19
Sub-divis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	170	.....	.....
Battalion.	Major.	Adj.: S. M.	Sergeants.	Priv.	477	349	320	42
Wing.	Lieut.-Col.	.....	.....	.....	955	699	.....	.....
Regiment.	Colonel.	Adj.: S. M.	Sergeants.	Priv.	1919	1407	1600	115

Distances are measured from centre to centre.
Unit Distance is the sum of distances occupied by units and one more.
Unit Front is Unit Distance when all units and sub-units are at full distance.

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II. Disposition (pp. 5–26).

NORMAL ORDER.

Number.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Square....	R. F.	L. F.	R. Rr.	L. Rr.
Line.....	R. C.	L. C.	R.	L.
Column...	F.	Rr. C.	F. C.	Rr.

POSITION OF CHIEF, DIRECTORS, GUIDES, AND MARKERS.—*Relatively to the Units* (pp. 9-16).

FULL DISTANCE. Square. Guide on flank of front, three-fourths unit distance from centre of nearest unit.
Directing Marker one-half unit distance in front of line of unit markers and five-fourths unit distance from centre of Unit.
Opposite Marker one-half unit distance in front of line of unit markers, and one-half Unit distance from Directing Marker.
Rear Marker on side of direction one-half Unit distance behind Directing Marker.
Rear Marker on opposite side behind Front Marker on this side, and abreast of Rear Marker on side of direction.
Directors behind Guides and on line with front markers of rear units.
Chiefs of Halves on flanks of Directors and near them.
CHIEFS OF UNITS in front of centres of Units one-fourth sub-unit distance from the front rank.
Line. Same, excepting that DIRECTORS are behind centres of Half Units, one-fourth sub-unit distance from front rank.
Column same as line faced 90° excepting that on the march CHIEFS advance to flank of front unit.
CLOSE ORDER. Same except distances—see Table VIII.
OPEN ORDER. Same except DIRECTORS, who in squares are abreast of centres of Half units, and Rear MARKERS, who are one-half unit distance in front of markers of rear units.
FORMATION FOR COMBAT. Directors, Guides, and Markers go to the Chief.

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III. Assembling, Etc. (p. 27).

To Assemble, is to bring together units and sub-units in normal order.
To Rally, is to bring together all units and sub-units in any order.
Both may be made in any formation and at any distance.

Marching (p. 28).

	No.	Length.
Quick Time	120	30″
Double Time	180	36″
Half Step	120	15″
Backward	120	15″
Route Step	?	?

Facing (p. 28).

45°	Right Half	Right Oblique.
90°	Right	Right Flank.
135°	Right Rear	Right Rear.
180°	About	To the Rear

IV. Changing direction (pp. 29–33).

At a Halt each unit goes to its new place.
Direct march of unit combined with turn to side of direction, or with an oblique to opposite side.
For a turn of a right angle or less the units make half the turn before advancing.
For a turn of more than a right angle, the units turn as far as possible, while avoiding the units near the pivot.
In close order, the units make all the turn at once, and march by flank instead of obliquing.
A turn on guide opposite to direction of change, made by facing about.
To turn as on the march, command *Forward* should follow.
On the March each unit goes to its new path.
If no time specified, units near pivot take half-step, others full step until formation is restored. If double time specified, pivot units take quick time.
With a long column in close order, double time must be given.
A Change of direction may be made by turning the units.
To Change Front, each unit so faces that centre of a square is Right and Front.

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V. (pp. 37–42).

	Square. Line. Column.	R. F. R. F.	L. F. R. C. F. C.	R. Rr. L. C. Rr. C.	L. Rr. L. Rt.
Square to Line.	Right Into. Right Form. Into.	H. R. H.	H. R. H.	R. F. R. R. F.	R. F. L. F.
Line to Square.	Right Into. Right Form. Form.	R. F. H. L.	R. F. R. F. F.	H. R. F. F.	H. R. R.
Sq. to Column.	Right Into. Right Form.	H. F.	R. F. R. F.	H. H.	F. R. F.
Col. to Square.	Right Into. Right Form.	H. H.	H. R. F.	R. F. R. F.	R. F. F.
Line to Column.	Right Into. Right Form. On R. C. R. Into.	H. F. R. F.	R. F. R. H.	R. F. R. R. F.	R. F. R. L. Rr.
Column to Line.	Right Into. Right Form. On F. C. R. Into.	H. R. L. Rr.	R. F. F. H.	R. F. F. R. F.	R. F. F. R. F.

IV. (pp. 29–33).

Right Turn—Halt.....	R. F.	R. F.	L. F.	F.
About Face Left Turn	L. F.	L. F.	L.	L.
Right Turn—March	R. F.	R. F.	F.	F.
Change Front to Right....	R. R.	R.	L.	F.

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V. Transposing (pp. 34–42).

In General.

Into. All units first on ground of new position stand fast.
Form. One or more of such units move to a new place.
Into on. The designated unit stands fast.
Form on. The designated unit moves straight to new ground.
Movements, etc., described as Right, may be also Left.
In manœuvres by units and not by halves—
The units adjacent in line are or have been adjacent in square.
Forming square from line the centre units go to the front and conversely.
Forming square from column the centre units move out of column and conversely.
Manœuvres by Halves, the common method of forming column from square and conversely.
Executed like manœuvres from line to column by units.
Units take shortest route that involves no interruption.
When paths cross unit having longest to march has right of way.
If length of march equal, the unit next new directing guide.
Routes must be taken that will avoid crowding.

Simple Transpositions.

At Full Distance and Open Order. Made by direct and oblique march; 90° and 45°, etc.
In Close Order. Made by direct march only; 90°, 180°, etc.

Compound Transpositions.

Made by a turn of units instead of direct march at command Forward.
Movements may all be made on march by a third turn to gain lateral distance.

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VI. Opening and Closing (pp. 43–46).

Simple Expansion, Etc. Direct and Oblique 90° and 45°, etc. Oblique first in closing, last in opening.
Units, etc., aligned on one that stands fast.
Unless otherwise specified, no unit goes to rear. Units go equally to right and left.
Lines, columns, or alternate units may move independently.

Open for Combat. Units advance and open out alternately.
To open **Front** for combat, designated lines open and advance alternately.
Units come **into** line, **form** line, etc., as at full distance.

VII. Combined Manœuvres (pp. 47–52).

To transpose open, etc., by turning, *insert* command Forward.
To transpose open, etc., and continue march, *add* command Forward.
On march, directing unit marks time, when others have spread out.
Unit that should lose ground, marks time at first.
To make successive manœuvres at head of column, or flank of line, *prefix* the command Head of Column, Right of Line, etc. Each unit changes gait, direction, or distance, or makes transpositions as specified.

0°	*To the Front* Left *forward* into Line, etc.
45°	Half Right Left *forward* into Line, etc.
90°	On Right, *forward* into Line, etc.
135°	Right Rear *Right form* into Line, etc.
180°	Face to Rear, *Right form* into Line, etc.
225°	Left Rear, Right *form* into Line, etc.
270°	To Left, *Left turn* into Line, etc.
315°	Half Left, *Left forward* into Line, etc.

To change direction in transposing—
The direction of new front is estimated from front unit.
Front unit may advance or turn at beginning of manœuvre.
The new front may make any angle with old, estimated from front of directing unit.
In every case the directing guide of the unit is the one who will be toward the basis after the completion of the manœuvre.

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VIII. Fixing New Positions (pp. 53–57).

First Drills. Directors fix new line.
Guides pace off distances on it for markers.
If no unit is on the new line—
Guides pace to their new positions.
Directors go to the ends of the line to fix it.
Directing Guide estimates place directing unit.
Guides pace off places for markers on the line.
Rear Markers and markers of rear units go to places.
If a unit is on the new line—
Guides pace distances on line from unit.
Directors go to ends of the line and fix it on unit.
In opening, if distance is great, Directors need not go to new line,
Advanced Drills. Guides place markers without aid from Directors.
Common Method. Markers place themselves in new positions.
On the March. Markers go at once to new positions.

Dressing (p. 58–60).

In General. Markers define position of units.
Guides keep markers of units on line defined by Markers.
Directors supervise Guides and Markers.
Directing Guides, Markers, etc., those from whom others established.
Directing Unit, Etc. In Square and Column—Front; in Line—Flank.
Dressing by Command. Chief fixes directing Marker and line.
Other markers take their places accordingly.
Directing Guide takes his position from line and Marker.
Opposite Guide takes his position from line and nearest unit.
Markers on line of Guide distances from directing Guide, etc.
Front units from directing units.
Rear units from front units.
In line both Guides and Markers estimate distances.

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VIII. Dressing at a Halt or on March (pp. 58–60).

At Full Distance.								In Close Order.					
								Section.		Company.		Battalion.	
R. F. U.	R. F. M.	R. G.	R.	⅛U.	R. G.	R.	0	23″	0	46″	0	92″	0
All U.	L. F. M.	R. F. M.	R.	⅛U.	R. F. M.	R.	0	⅛U.	0	⅛U.	0	⅛U.	0
	R. Rr. M.	R. F. M.	F.	0	R. F. M.	F.	⅛U.			0	23″	0	46″
	L. Rr. M.	L. F. M.	F.	0	R. Rr. M.	R.	0			0	23″	0	46″
	R. G.	R. F. M.	F.	0	R. F. M.	F.	⅛U.			0	46″	0	46″
	L. G.	l. f. m.	R.	⅛u.	L. F. M.	F.	⅛U.			23″	46″	46″	46″
L. F. U.	R. F. M.	L. F. M.	R.	⅛U.	L. F. M.	R.	0	23″	0	46″	0	92″	0
R. Rr. U.	R. F. M.	R. Rr. M.	F.	0	R. Rr. M.	F.	⅛U.	0	92″	0	46″	0	92″
L. Rr. U.	R. F. M.	R. Rr. M.	F.	0	L. F. M.	R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

IX. Commands (pp. 61–63).

Chiefs of units give them when units move separately, except that chiefs of fours do not give commands, but are responsible that fours execute them properly, in open order.
Commands should be abbreviated, when possible without ambiguity.
In general, only the final formation need be specified.

X. Necessary Manœuvres (p. 64).

Assemble.	Face.	Turn.	Form Square.	Right Form Column.
Rally.	March.	Open and Close.	Into Line.	Left Into Square.

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PART II. FORMS.

SCHOOL OF THE SECTION.

ORGANIZATION, ETC.

A SECTION consists of one sergeant, two corporals, and from 10 to 24 privates.

It is divided into two SQUADS commanded by the corporals, who are also the guides of the section.

The private highest in rank in each set of FOUR is the chief of the set of four.

IN SQUARE the first squad is on the right, etc.; the first four is right and front, the second four left and front, etc.; number one of each set of fours is right and front, three right and rear, etc.

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S.

C. 4 3 2 1 C.
8 7 6 5

2 1 0 9
6 5 4 3

0 9 8 7
3 2 1

FALL IN.

II Squad. I Squad.

II 2 1 2 1 I
4 3 4 3

IV 2 1 2 1 III
4 3 4 3

VI 2 1 2 1 V
3 4 3

NOS. OF SQUADS &C.

S.

C. 8, 2, 7, 1, C.
20,14 19,13

10, 4 9, 3
22,16 21,15

12, 6 11, 5
18 23,17

S. RALLY IN SQUARE.

C. 3 2 3 1 C.
4

2 1 3 2
4 4

4 2 2 1
4 3

RALLY BY SECTION.

S.

C.12, 6 10, 4 8, 2 7, 1 9, 3 11, 5 C.
18, 22,16 20,14 19,13 21,15 23,17

S. ASSEMBLE IN LINE.

S.

C. 4, 2 2, 1 3, 2 3, 1 3, 2 2, 1 C.
4 4 4 4, 3

S. RALLY IN LINE.

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SECTION.

THE ASSEMBLY, ETC.

The section is assembled for roll call as follows: The SERGEANT goes to a point 46 inches in front of that where he wishes the centre of the front rank to rest, and commands:

S. Fall In.

The senior CORPORAL takes his place where the right of the section is to rest, and faces to the front. The junior corporal on the prolongation of the front of the section, a little beyond the left flank. The MEN take their places in succession on this line, forming on the left of the senior corporal, the first two lightly touching elbows, the third 46 inches from the second, the fourth touching the elbow of the third. The junior corporal now takes his place on the left of the rank so formed, and then a second rank of four privates falls in behind the first at a distance of 23 inches from it, a third rank 46 inches behind the second, a fourth 23 inches behind the third, and a fifth 46 inches behind the fourth, etc.

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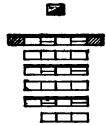
S.

C. 2 1 2 1 C.
4 3 4 3

2 1 2 1
4 3 4 3

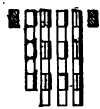
2 1 2 1
3 4 3

SECTION ASSEMBLED.

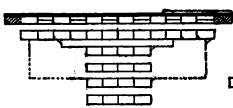


CLOSE UP.

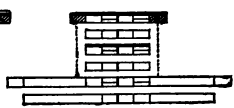
RIGHT DRESS.



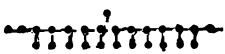
RIGHT FACE.



INTO RANKS.



FORM SQUARE.



RIGHT DRESS.

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SECTION.

THE ASSEMBLY, ETC.

For parade the men may be disposed with regard to their height.

The CHIEF of section then calls the roll, the chiefs of squad face toward their squads, and observe the disposition of the men as they answer to their names. After calling the roll, the chief of section inspects the section, and makes such changes in the disposition as may be required. If the men are recruits, the chiefs of the squads point out the *first four*, *second four*, etc., and see that the men understand where they belong. The designations of the fours are retained until another assembly or rally.

THE SECTION HAVING ASSEMBLED, either for roll-call or combat, the sergeant commands:

Close Up.

The first set of four takes a short side step to the left, and the others close upon them so as to leave a distance of 23 inches between the ranks and files.

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THE ASSEMBLY, ETC.

To ASSEMBLE FOR ACTION, the sergeant cautions the men to fall in according to their rank.

The section is assembled in the formation above described, but the privates fall in as follows: The highest in rank take their places as the right front men in the first, second, etc., sets of four; the next, as left front men, etc.

After the men have thus been assigned to places in the section, to reassemble in the same order the sergeant places the corporals to fix the front of the section, and commands:

S. Assemble in Square, March.

The men take their places as above explained. If a private is absent his place is taken by the next in rank in his set of four.

S. Assemble in Line, March.

The section is assembled in the same manner, excepting that the third and fifth fours are assembled on the right of the first and the fourth and sixth on the left.

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SECTION.

THE RALLY.

S. Rally by Squad.

The men all run to the corporal. The first who arrives takes his place in front of the corporal 46 inches from him, and facing him; the next on the left of the first, the next behind the first, etc., forming two files as in falling in for roll call, and without regard to rank or previous position in the section. Each man, however, carefully observes his place in the squad which determines the four to which he is to belong.

S. Rally by Section.

If the squads are rallied each corporal runs with his squad to the sergeant, and the section is formed in square facing him. The corporals take their places as guides. If the squads are not rallied the men run directly to the sergeant and form as for roll call.

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THE RALLY.

* S. Rally in Square.

The men in each four form on the chief of fours, who runs to the sergeant. The first four that arrives takes its place in front of the sergeant to form the right of the section. The next four forms on the left of the first, the next behind the first, etc.

* S. Rally in Line.

The fours are conducted to the sergeant as above. The first that arrives forms in front of the sergeant, and each of the others on the nearest flank.

The section may also be rallied on any designated four or squad, or on a guide who may be sent forward to select a new position.

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SECTION.

Square in Close Order.

8. Right Dress.

The sergeant goes to the right of the front rank, and corrects the positions of the guides if necessary.

The FRONT RANK men of the FRONT fours, and the left front men of the rear fours, turn their heads and eyes to the right. The right guide cautions the front men of the right front four to move up or back till they are on a line with himself and the left guide. The other men in the front rank place themselves on this line, and each touches gently the elbow of the man on his right. Each REAR RANK man places himself 23 inches behind the front rank man, and in each set of fours the left front man places himself abreast of the right front man, gently touching his elbow. The RIGHT FRONT man of the RIGHT REAR four places himself 23 inches behind the right rear man of the four in front of him. The right front man of the LEFT REAR four places himself behind the right rear man in front and abreast of the front rank of the right

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rear four. When the CHIEF of section sees that his section is aligned, he commands:

Front.

The men turn their heads and eyes to the front. The section is now in SQUARE IN CLOSE ORDER. Whether on the march or at halt the men are responsible for their ALIGNMENT, but do not turn their heads without command, excepting as indicated hereafter.

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SECTION.

Square in Close Order.

S. Right Face.

S. About Face.

S. Right Half Face.

Each man turns on his own ground in the direction indicated.

Forward, March.—Or, Quick Time, March.

The step is 30 inches. The rate is 120 to a minute.

Forward, Double Time, March.

The step is 36 inches. The rate is 180 to a minute.

Forward, Half Step, March.

Backward, March.

The step is 15 inches. The rate is 120 to a minute.

Route Step, March.

The step is from 28 to 30 inches. There is no regular cadence, and the rate depends upon the nature of the ground, the condition of the men, etc.

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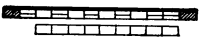
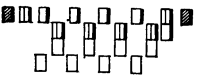
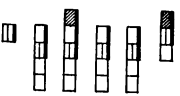


MARCH.



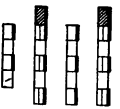
FOURS LEFT.



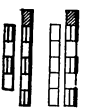
MARCH.

FOURS RIGHT.

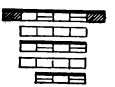
BY RIGHT FLANK.



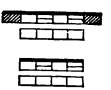
ROUTE STEP.



BY RIGHT FLANK.



HALT.



FORWARD.

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SQUARE IN CLOSE ORDER.

S. Forward, Guide Right.

The right *guide* faces square to the front and takes a point of direction as indicated to him by the chief of section.

March.

ALL step out. The left GUIDE keeps abreast of the right guide. The guides keep the front rank on the line. The men in ranks keep their eyes to the front and preserve their relative positions on the same principle as when at a halt, excepting that the right front man of each of the rear fours takes a distance of 46 inches from the rear rank of the four in front as in the assembly.

S. Halt.

ALL halt. The MEN dress to the right, and then turn their eyes to the front without command. The rear fours close up to 23 inches in dressing.

Route Step, March.
Double Time, March.

A distance of 46 inches is left between the ranks.

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Square in Close Order.

S. Right Face, Forward.

Each GUIDE goes to the left of the new front rank of his squad. The guide is left, and each man conforms to what was required of the man in a corresponding position in marching to the front.

Whenever the section marches by the flank the rear squad falls back to 46 inches and when the section halts it closes up.

If the command is,

Forward, Guide Left, or Right,†

the guides shift to the right and left of the new front rank.

*If the section is FACED again to the right, the guides go to the rear rank of their own squads.

*If a section faced to the rear is again faced to the right, left, or front, the guides return to their places in the front rank unless the guide is named, in which case the guides go to the new front.

† In obliquing it is not necessary to indicate the guide, nor after facing half right or left, nor in turning nor changing direction.

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SECTION.

Square in Close Order.

S. About Face, or R. or L. Rear Face. Forward, or Guide Left, or Right.

The guides go to the rear, and the right guide becomes the left. All dress upon the rear rank, now become the front rank.

If the rear rank is not complete, the vacant places are filled from the next rank.

S. Right Half Face, Forward March.

The right guide marches in the new direction, each front rank man keeps to the left and rear of the man originally on his right, and each rear rank man keeps to the right and rear of the man originally in his front. All regulate their positions as in marching to the front.

On the March.

To the Rear, March.
By the Right Flank, March.
Right Oblique, March.

Correspond to *About Face, etc.* *Right Face, etc.*, and *Right Half Face, etc.*

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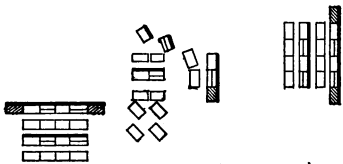
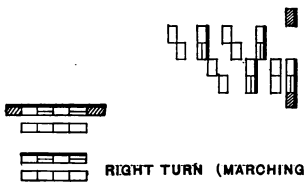
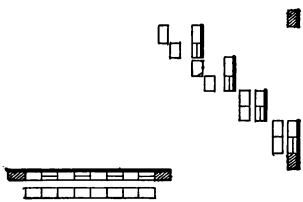


RIGHT TURN (AT A HALT)



RIGHT TURN (MARCHING)



RIGHT TURN (MARCHING)

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SECTION.

Square in Close Order.

At a Halt.

8. Right Turn.

The right guide faces right.

March.

The right man of the right four takes a short step forward, turns to the right and places himself on the left of the corporal, and the others of his four form upon him.

The left four advances 69 inches, when the right man turns to the right and takes a half-step until the others come up, and then retakes the full step and forms on the left of the right four.

The left rear fours advance and turn in the same manner.

Each right rear four obliques and advances until the right man is in his place, and then turns into its new position.

On the March

The section turns in precisely the same manner, excepting that no movement is made

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until the command of execution, when the right guide turns to the right, marks time, and as soon as the right man has come up on his left he marches at half-step in the new direction.

The rear fours follow their front fours as closely as possible and turn on the same ground, the right man taking half-step until his four has turned.

When the movement is completed, the chief of section commands:

Forward, March.

All take a full step.

AT A HALT.

S. Right Turn, Forward.

Same as on the march.

For a change of direction greater or less than a right angle, the command would be, RIGHT HALF TURN, RIGHT ABOUT TURN, etc.

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SECTION.

Two Ranks and Single Rank, Two Files and Single File in Close Order.

S. Right Dress.

The ALIGNMENT is conducted on the same principle as for the front fours or flank fours of the square.

S. Right Face, etc.

All face to the right, etc.

S. Forward, March, etc.

ALL the FACINGS and MARCHES are conducted on the same principles as in square.

When a section in line marches by the flank, the GUIDES do not change unless the guide is named; in this case they go to the directing flank of the new front rank of their respective squads.

When a section in column marches by the flank, the guides go to their places in line on the flanks of the new front rank of their respective squads.

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SECTION.

Two Ranks and Single Rank, Two Files and Single File, in Close Order.

A section in column of two files or single file marches to the front by the same principles as if in square. The column is opened out without special command, so as to leave marching distance between the forms. A section in column in close order may march a few steps at a time, without doubling the files or opening out on being cautioned not to open.

S. Right Turn March.

A section in line turns like the front fours of a square, in column like the flank fours.

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SECTION.

Square in Close Order.

8. Into Ranks.

The GUIDES take their new places on the prolongation of the front rank, allowing space for the rear fours to come up on the flanks.

The front fours face to the front.
The right rear four faces right.
The left rear four faces left.

March.

The rear FOURS march by the flank and then to the front and take their new places between the corporals and the front fours, each four immediately outside that which was in front of it in square. As soon as they arrive on the line all turn their heads and eyes to the right, and dress to the right. The CHIEF of section commands:

Front,

when his section is satisfactorily aligned.

If there are TWO men in a set of fours, the left man goes to the rear rank; if there are THREE men, the rear man covers the man nearest the centre of the section.

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SECTION.

Line of Fours in Close Order.

8. Form Square.

The GUIDES mark the flank of the new front at quarter section distance in front of the present one.

The front fours face to the front.

The others face inward.

March.

The FOURS all step out and take their positions in square, the front four forming on the guides.

All dress to the right.

The *chief* of section commands, **Front.**

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SQUARE IN CLOSE ORDER.

Right, by Squads.

The CHIEF of the right squad cautions it to move forward.

The chief of the left squad cautions it to follow the first squad.

March.

The left SQUAD marks time until the right has passed and then follows it.

The CORPORALS conduct their squads, going to the front or directing flank, according to the width of the road or defile.

If the SECTION IS MARCHING BY THE FLANK, it diminishes front by the same command, and the men are disposed in precisely the same order as explained above.

To diminish the front still more, the chief of section commands:

Right, by Twos, March.

The corporals take their places in front of the right file. In each four the left two follows the right, and all close up to 23 inches if practicable.

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SECTION.

Single File.

Fours Left into Square, March.

The front two mark time.

The rear two come up on the left.

The other fours close up to 46 inches, and then form square in the same manner.

When the movement is completed the chief of section commands:

Forward, March.

To form the section left into square:

Section Left into Square, March.

The front squad marks time.

The rear squad comes up on the left.

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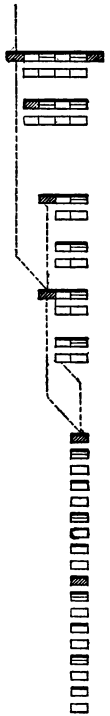
BY SQUADS AND BY TWOS.



FOURS AND SECTION INTO SQUARE.

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SECTION.

Two Ranks in Close Order.

*** S. Fours Right.**

The corporals step out 46 inches in front of the right of their squads.

The R. F. man faces to the right.

The L. F. man faces half right.

The R. Rr. man faces to the right.

The L. Rr. faces right-rear.

March.

All step out. The two that have faced to the right march off in the new direction; the others come up on the flanks.

On the march no change is made until the command of execution is given.

The files are now said to be doubled.

A Column is also formed from line by facing, and conversely, as explained above.

Forward, March.

A section in square marches by the flank only in the manœuvres. On the march the section always turns.

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Marching by the Right Flank with the Files Doubled.

*** S. Four Left (or Right).**

The corporals go to the front and rear of the left file.

The outer files fall back 23 inches.

March.

All face to the left (or right) and march in the new direction.

If the section has been faced about after doubling, the centre files fall back at the preparatory command, instead of the flank files.

To undouble files in marching,

*** S. Fours form Square, March.**

To double files,

*** S. Fours into Rank, March.**

N. B.—If a section is in single rank, to march by the flank it forms double rank at full distance. If in double rank in close order, to march by the flank it doubles its files if it has only a short distance to move. Otherwise, it forms square and turns.

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SECTION.

At Full Distance.

Performs all the movements of one in close order on precisely the same principles and by the same commands and means.

Excepting that in DRESSING, those men who dress to the right extend the right arm and touch gently the shoulders of the men next them instead of touching their elbows.

In MARCHING, as the ranks are 46 inches apart, it is not necessary for the rear fours to fall back.

In MARCHING BY THE FLANK the guides retain their places, unless the guide is named in the command.

In TURNING, the fours all make two half-turns instead of advancing to make a full turn behind their new positions.

For a turn of less than a right angle, each four makes half the change of direction before advancing.

In forming INTO RANKS the rear fours face half right and half left, to go to their new places.

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LINE OF FOURS AT DOUBLE, ETC., DISTANCE.

S. Into Rank.

The rear-rank men in each four face half-right and left.

March.

The rear-rank men come up to the front, each dressing on the front rank of his own four.

SINGLE RANK AT FULL DISTANCE.

To form it into two ranks the chief commands:

S. Fours Form Square.

The centre men face to the front.
The flank men face to the centre.

March.

The right front man steps 46 inches to the front; the others form on him at full distance in their proper order.

To FORM a LINE of fours, in open order, or to bring the section or squad front into LINE of fours, at any distance, the chief of section indicates to the chief of each of the rear fours that he is to come up on the right or left of such a four and at such a distance from it.

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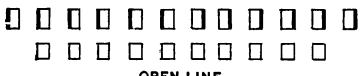
INTO RANK, MARCH.

MARCH.



OPEN LINE.

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SECTION.

Square in Close Order.

8. Full Distance.

Guides place themselves quarter section distance in front of their present positions and half section front apart, to mark the new front of the section.

The men face toward their new positions as follows: Those of the right front four slightly to the right, those of the right rear four well to the right, etc.

March.

The men step out and take their new positions in the same order as before the movement with reference to each other and to the guide; but at distances of 46 inches instead of 23.

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SECTION.

Square at Full Distance.

S. Close Order.

The square is formed on the present front rank; each guide goes to a point 23 inches in front of his new position; the men face inward each to his new position.

March.

All step out, take their new places, and face to the front, aligning themselves on the right guide as before.

Line in Two Ranks in Close Order.

S. Full Distance.

The same as in square, excepting that the guides are section distance, less 46 inches, apart, and 23 inches in front of the old line.

March.

The same as in square.

S. Close Order March.

The same as in square.

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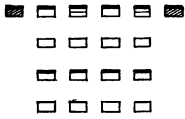
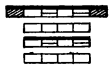
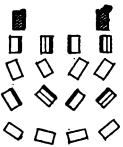


MARCH.



MARCH.

FULL DISTANCE.



CLOSE ORDER.

MARCH.

FULL DISTANCE.

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SECTION.

Line of Two Ranks in Close Order.

S. Rear Open Order.

The GUIDES face about, pace off 2½ yards, and face to the front.

March.

The rear RANK falls back, taking the backward step and guiding to the right in marching, and dresses on the new positions of the guides. The front rank also dresses to the right; the chief of section dresses the front rank and the right guide the rear rank.

S. Close Order.

The GUIDES return to their places.

March.

The rear RANK closes up.

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Square at Full Distance.

S. (to double, etc., distance) **Open Square.**

The corporals step five yards to the front. The rear fours face right and left.

March.

The front four in each squad places itself 2½ yards behind the corporal, so that the right two will be directly behind him. The rear four places itself double distance behind the front four.

*** S. Front** (or Rear) **Fours Front, March.**

The designated fours open out to the front as indicated for the front fours in opening square. The other fours remain united.

If the command is 200, *etc., yards to the front*, the fours open double distance and advance as far as specified.

*** S. By Squads** (to double distance), **Open Line.**

The corporals take their places 2½ yards in front of the front rank, and section distance apart.

The right squad faces right, the left squad left.

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March.

ALL step out. Each squad halts when its right file is behind the corporal. The men face to the front, and dress to the right in each squad.

The square may be opened to the RIGHT by so indicating in the command.

In opening out to any other than double distance, it is necessary to specify the distance in the command.

IN SQUARE AT DOUBLE, ETC., DISTANCE.

8. To Full Distance Close Square.

The right front four faces left.
The left front four faces right.
The right rear fours face half left.
The left rear fours face half right.

The front fours close in to full distance. The rear fours march to the front until they come to their places. The corporals take their places in square.

The square opened out by squad, or with the front or rear fours to the front, is closed by the same command and by similar means.

The square may be closed to the left by so indicating in the command.

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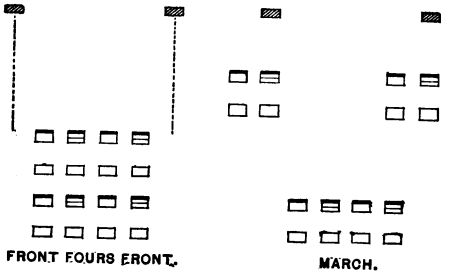

FRONT FOURS FRONT.

MARCH.

BY SQUAD OPEN LINES, FROM SQUARE.

MARCH.

BY SQUAD OPEN LINE.

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SECTION.

Two Ranks at Full Distance.

S. By Squads (to double, etc., distance) **Open Line.**

March.

The same as from square, except that the right front man of the centre four goes behind the corporal.

If there are but two fours in the squad the right front men are at equal distance to the right and left of the corporal.

S. (to double distance) **Open Line.**

Same as above.

March.

The fours step out and take their new places, the right front man of the centre four 2½ yards behind the corporal, the chiefs of the fours at the indicated distance apart.

Line of Squads at Double Distance.

Squads (to double distance) **Open Line.**

The fours of each squad separate as above.

In exceptional cases the twos may be separated by like means.

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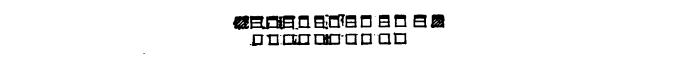
FOUR TIMES DISTANCE OPEN LINE.



INTO RANK.

FOUR TIMES DISTANCE RIGHT OPEN LINE.

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Line of Fours or Squads at Double etc. Distance.

S. (to full distance) **Close Line.**

The corporals close in, the men face inward.

March.

All take their places as before opening the line. The line may be opened or closed to the right, etc.

Squads (to full distance) **Close Line.**

Executed in like manner.

Column of Fours at Full Distance.

S. (to double, etc., distance) **Open Column.**

The corporals on the flank of the front rank of their squads advance section and half section distance respectively.

March.

The front fours advance and dress on the corporals, the rear fours place themselves double distance behind the front fours, etc.

The column is closed by inverse means.

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Two Ranks at Full Distance.

To extend the line and GAIN GROUND to the front. The sergeant marches the section forward and then commands:

S. By Squads (to double, etc., distance) **open line.**

The corporals go 2½ yards in front of the centres of their squads and caution them to incline to the right and left respectively.

March.

The corporals make a third of a face outward, and, followed by their squads, open out to the proper distance and march to the front.

When two fours are opened out in front the line is extended in the same manner.

To separate the fours the sergeant commands:

Section or Squads (to double, etc., distance) **open line.**

The section or squads may open line on the right or left squad or four, which marks time when the line is opened out long enough to enable the other squad or four to come up.

The sections and squads are CLOSED by inverse means.

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SECTION.

Two Ranks at Full Distance.

S. Single Rank.

The GUIDES close in 23 inches, if necessary. The right front man faces to the left, the left front man to the right, the right rear man half right, the left rear man half left.

March.

The front RANK men close in, the rear rank men come up, each on the flanks.

Single Rank.

S. Double Rank.

The GUIDES go to the flanks of the new rank, which is 46 inches in front of the present rank.

The front rank men face one third right and left.

The rear rank men face left and right.

March.

The front rank men take a step and half to the front, opening out to 46 inches; the rear rank men take their places behind them.

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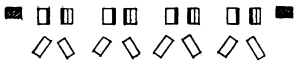
MARCH.



SINGLE RANK.

MARCH.

DOUBLE RANK.

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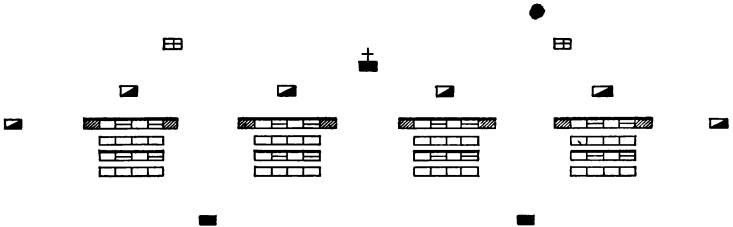
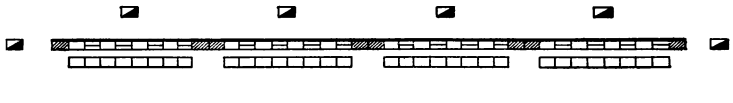


COMPANY AT FULL DISTANCE, IN LINE OF SECTION SQUARES IN CLOSE ORDER.



COMPANY IN TWO RANKS IN CLOSE ORDER.

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SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY.

A company consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, six sergeants, eight corporals, and one hundred privates.

A COMPANY is divided into four sections, which are made as nearly equal as possible. In the right companies of the battalion the tallest men may be placed in the right section, and in the left companies in the left sections. The right sections constitute the first platoon, the left the second platoon. They are commanded by the first and second lieutenants respectively. The first and second sergeants are the right and left guides of the company. The SECTIONS are numbered from right to left, as follows: 3d, 1st, 2d, 4th. These numbers are not changed in the manœuvres, unless the company is re-

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organized, but each retains its original designation. The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth SERGEANTS command the 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th sections, respectively. For purposes of manœuvres the sections are divided into two SQUADS, of which the right is called the 1st, and the left the 2d squad. The squads retain their designations till the section is reorganized.

The first, second, third, and fourth CORPORALS of the company are assigned to command of the first squads of the corresponding sections; and the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth corporals to the second squads. The first and fifth corporals are also the right and left guides, respectively, of the 1st section, the second and sixth of the 2d section, etc.

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POSTS OF OFFICERS, GUIDES, ETC., IN THE ORDER OF ASSEMBLY.

The lieutenants 2 yards behind the centres of the rear rank of their platoons.

The chiefs of section 46 inches in front of the centres of their sections. The right guide three quarter section distance to the right of the centre of the front rank of the right section. The left guide in a corresponding position on the left of the company.

Two (or four) privates from the company are detailed as company markers. In the assembly for roll-call the company markers fall in 46 inches behind the rear rank, the right markers behind the left guide of the right section; the left markers behind the right guide of the left section.

When a company is alone, or when all the companies that are drawn up together execute the same manœuvre simultaneously, the markers conform to the movements of the company, or they may be used instead of the chiefs of section in defining new positions.

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THE ASSEMBLY.

Unless specially instructed to the contrary, the company is assembled at roll-calls in LINE OF SECTION SQUARES in close order, and at deploying intervals from each other. The company is therefore at full distance, but occupies only half a company front. When the sections are deployed, the company forms a line in close order in two ranks.

To assemble the company for roll-call, the first sergeant commands:

Fall In.

The left guide takes his place on the left of the right guide, who then goes with him to the point where the right of the first section square should rest, and faces to the left. The left guide then paces off section distance, to mark the point where the right of the second section should rest. He faces about, and is established on the line by the right guide. The chiefs of the first and second sections march their sections by flank to the line. The chiefs of section hasten forward and place themselves next to the

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guides, facing to the front of the company and each with his left elbow touching the breast or back of the guide. The guides then face outward, pace off half section and section distance respectively, and put themselves on the prolongation of the line. The other sections are then established on the line in the same manner. The sections are dressed on the centre sections. The chiefs of section command *front* when the sections have dressed, and take their places in front of the centres of their sections.

The first sergeant then steps to the front of the company and receives the reports from the chiefs of the sections, who then go to their places.

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C. Assemble in Square.

The captain places the right front marker in position, and establishes the left front marker on the line of the new front. The rear markers take their positions from them.

The guides then pace half section distance to the rear from the front markers.

The lieutenants place themselves on this line of the guides.

The right guide paces half section distance along the line to fix the right of the right front section, and the left guide paces section distance from this point to fix the right of the left front section.

The lieutenants go to the new places for the rear sections.

The sections are assembled in square.

March.

Each section is conducted to its proper place by its chief, who precedes it in time to take his place where the right is to rest. He halts his section and dresses it to the right.

All take their proper places in square.

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C. Assemble in Line. March.

The centre sections are first established in the same manner as the front sections of the square.

The right guide fixes the position of the right section, and the left guide the right of the left section, under supervision of the lieutenants. All take their places in line. In action the positions are determined without pacing.

C. Rally by Company.

The CAPTAIN, assisted by the guides, places a marker wherever he wishes the right of a section to form. Each man runs to the nearest marker and falls in as for roll-call. If more than three non-commissioned officers rally at the same marker, the highest sergeant and corporals in rank remain and the others seek other sections. The lieutenants, aided by the guides, superintend the formation and equalize the sections if necessary. The markers and guides go to their places.

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*** C. Rally in Line.**

The captain, assisted by the guides, places markers to indicate where the right of the sections is to rest. Each section is rallied by its sergeant, if not already so, who runs with it to the markers. The guides on their respective flanks indicate to the chiefs as they arrive where they are to establish their sections. The lieutenants superintend the formation.

*** C. Rally in Square.**

Same as above, excepting that the markers are established in square.

A company may be rallied on any designated section, or on a guide who may be sent forward to select a new position.

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Square at Full Distance.

The captain establishes the front markers.

C. Right Dress.

The lieutenants go to the line of the guides, and if necessary correct their positions.

The guides of the front sections and the left guides of the rear sections turn their heads and eyes to the right.

Each chief of section goes to the right flank of his section and faces to the right. The right guide cautions the chief of the right front section to move up or back until he is on a line with himself and the left guide.

The left guide sees that the chief of the left front section is on the line.

The chiefs of section take their proper distances from the right.

When the lieutenants are satisfied with the alignment of the front sections, they correct the positions of the rear sections if necessary, and then go to their places.

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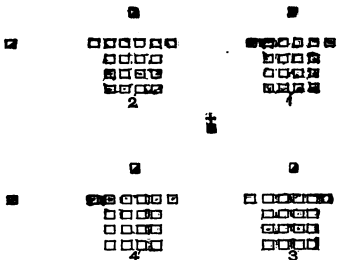
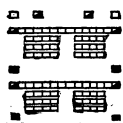


COMPANY IN SQUARE OF SECTION.
SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.



COMPANY IN SQUARE OF SECTION.
SQUARES IN CLOSE ORDER.

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Each chief of section dresses his section as soon as the guide has corrected his position. When satisfied with the alignment of his section he goes to his proper place.

The captains and lieutenants supervise the whole, and see that all the distances are properly taken.

Front.

All turn heads and eyes to the front and stand fast.

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Square at Full Distance.

Company Forward, Guide Right.

The CAPTAIN designates a point of direction for the right front MARKER and establishes the left marker on a line at right angles to the line of march.

March.

All step out. The left front MARKER keeps abreast of the right front marker.

The RIGHT GUIDE keeps on the track of the marker and at half-section distance from him. The LEFT GUIDE keeps half-section distance behind the left marker and at half-section distance to the left of the left section.

The right guide keeps the GUIDES of the right front SECTION on the line between himself and the left guide. The left guide keeps those of the left front section on the same line.

The LIEUTENANTS see that the right guides of the rear sections keep at the proper distance and follow in the track of those of the front sections.

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The CAPTAIN and SECOND LIEUTENANT observe that the left company MARKER keeps half-company distance from the right marker, and the captain and lieutenants also see that the sergeants require each section guide to keep the proper distance from the right guide or from the section guide to his right.

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COMPANY.

Square at Full Distance.

C. Right Face.

The LIEUTENANTS and GUIDES keep their places.

Forward, March.

All step out, and each man regulates his march upon the same man as if the column were marching by the former front with the guide to the right.

If the captain commands,

Guide Left; or Forward, Guide Left; or R. Turn; or Sections R. Turn,

the GUIDES shift to the new front and the lieutenants to the new flanks. If the company is faced again to the right the lieutenants and guides go to their own platoons.

If the sections are in close order, they observe what has been explained in the School of the Section.

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. About Face.

Each man faces about.

Forward, Guide Right.

The GUIDES come up to the new front, and the left guide now becomes the right. So after sections right rear turn.

SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Right Oblique.

Each man regulates his march upon the same man as if marching to the front with the guide to the right.

SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

***C. Sections Right Half Turn.**

Repeated by all the chiefs of section.

March.

After the turns are completed the right GUIDE puts himself section distance from the left guide of the front section, and on a line

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with him and the same guide of the left section. The left guide, half-section distance from the left guide of the left section, and on the same line.

The right MARKER at half-section distance to right and front of the right guide.

SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE, SECTIONS TURNED HALF RIGHT.

***C. Forward, Guide Left.**

The right section GUIDES come up on a line with the left guides and at half-section distance from them. The company guides place themselves on the line of the front section guides.

March.

The GUIDES of the front section follow left and rear of the front guide, and keep half-section distance from him and from each other; the left guides of the rear sections keep at section distance to the right and rear of the corresponding guides of the front sections.

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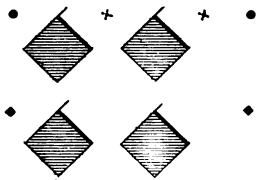
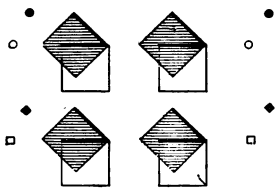


FORWARD GUIDE LEFT.



SECTIONS RIGHT HALF TURN,
MARCH.

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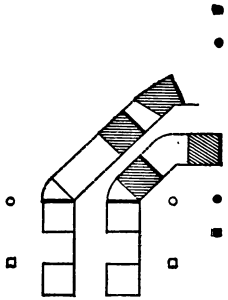
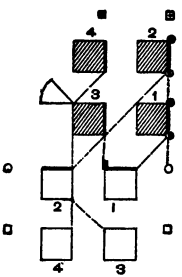


RIGHT TURN.
(MARCHING.)



RIGHT TURN.
MARCH.

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Square at Full Distance (at a Halt).

Company Right Turn.

R. F. 1*st S. Right half turn, forward.*
L. F. 2*d S. Right half turn, forward.*
R. Rr. 3*d S. Left half face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th S. Forward, guide right.*

The first LIEUTENANT stands fast, the second lieutenant goes to a point a little beyond the left of the new line. The right GUIDE paces off half-section distance on this line, to mark the position of the right front section guide; here he meets the left guide, who places the left section in the same manner. The lieutenants establish the new positions of the rear sections.

March.

The FRONT SECTIONS are marched to their new places. Each chief of section halts the section and commands:

S. Right Turn, March.

When the turn is completed, the section is dressed to the right. The right REAR section is obliqued to the left and then marched to

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the front by its chief, who is established by the lieutenant on the spot where the right should rest.

It is halted, turned, and dressed to the right.

The left REAR section is turned half right in time to come up at the proper distance from the left front section by its chief, who is established in position by the second lieutenant. It is then halted, turned half right, and dressed to the right.

If the CHANGE OF DIRECTION is LESS than a right angle, the front sections make half the change before advancing.

Whenever the new position of a rear section lies on the side toward which the change of direction is made, the section makes a TURN to its new position; if on the opposite side, it OBLIQUES to its new position and then marches to the front or by the flank.

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Square at Full Distance (on the March).

Company Right Turn.

R. F. 1st S. *Right half turn.*
L. F. 2d S. *Right half turn.*
R. Rr. 3d S. *Forward, guide right, half step.*
L. Rr. 4th S. *Forward, guide right.*

March.

The right guide faces right, marks time until the right front man comes abreast of him, and then takes a half step. The left guide hastens to his new position at half-company distance to the left of the right guide.

The front sections, make a right half turn.

The right front section, after making the half turn, advances at half step until it comes abreast of the company guide, it is then turned half right by its chief and dresses on the guide. The chief of the left front section commands:

Forward, March,

after the half turn is completed, and when the section arrives on the new line, it is turned again half right, again takes full

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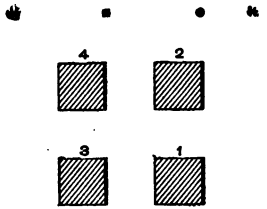

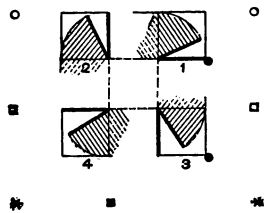

CHANGE FRONT TO RIGHT.

MARCH.

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step, and then half step when it arrives on the line of the guides.

The REAR SECTIONS turn on the same ground as the front sections, and then conform to what is prescribed for these sections.

When the turn is completed the captain commands:

C. Forward, March.

For a TURN of LESS than a right ANGLE, the sections make half the turn before advancing.

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Square at Full Distance.

*** Company Change Front to Right.**

R. F. 1*st S. About face, forward, guide right.*
L. F. 2*d S. Right face, forward, guide right.*
R. Rr. 3*d S. Left face, forward, guide right.*
L. Rr. 4*th S. Forward, guide right.*

The MARKERS stand fast.

The company GUIDES go to the new positions of the right guides of the front sections.

The LIEUTENANTS go to the new positions of the rear sections.

March.

All the SECTIONS march half-section distance and are then halted and turned to the right by their chiefs, faced in the new direction, and dressed to the right and front.

The MARKERS shift to the right.

Company Change Front to Rear.

Same as above, except that the GUIDES shift to the rear.

March.

After marching half-section distance all the sections turn to the right and march half-section distance to the new front. They are halted, turned, and faced as above.

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Line of Section Squares at Full Distance.

C. Right Dress.

The line is established as in square. Each guide sees that the section guides on his half of the company are on the proper line. The company is dressed on the same principles as in square.

Column of Section Squares, etc., at Full Distance.

C. Right Dress.

The captain establishes the right front company marker in his proper place, and puts the right rear marker on the proper line.

The lieutenants go to the line of the guides. When the position of the right guide has been verified by the lieutenant, the former faces about.

The right section guides face to the front. The left section guides to the right.

The company is dressed on the same principles as in square.

In dressing a column, if the sections are in two files in close order and the guides are on the right flanks of the squads, they place

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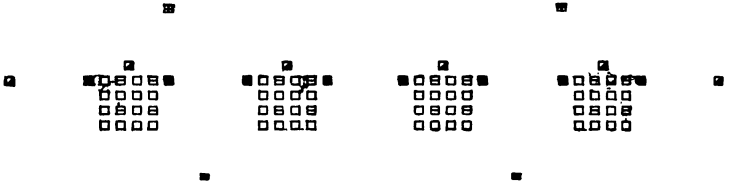
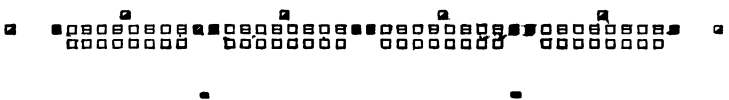
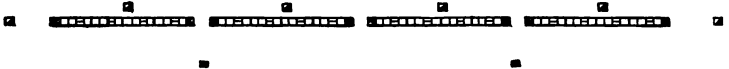


COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.



COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTIONS IN TWO RANKS AT FULL DISTANCE.



COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTIONS IN SINGLE RANK IN CLOSE ORDER.

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themselves behind the company guide in dressing to the right.

If the sections are in rank, the company guides go quarter-section distance to the right to fix the line of the right section guides, and return to their places at the command

Front.

LINE OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Forward, Guide Right, March.

The captain indicates the points of direction to the right MARKER and establishes the left marker at right angles to the new direction.

The right GUIDE keeps section distance to the right of, and half-section distance behind, the right company marker. The left guide keeps half-section distance behind the line of company markers. The section guides and the left guide keep themselves at the proper distance from the guide on the right. The guides maintain the section guides on a line with themselves. The LIEUTENANTS habitually march behind the centres of their platoons.

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Column of Section Squares at Full Distance.

C. Forward, Guide Right, March.

The captain gives the front GUIDE a point to march on. The right guide of the front section keeps the proper distance behind the front company guide. The other section guides follow. The section guides take care to keep on the line, and the rear company guide cautions the guides in front of him to incline to the right or left if necessary.

When a company is marching in column with the sections in rank and the guide is right, the right guide of the front section keeps half-section distance behind, and quarter-section distance to the right of, the front company guide. The right guides of the other sections follow at section distance apart.

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LINE OR COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE.

THE SECTIONS IN LINE, COLUMN, OR SQUARE.

C. Right Face.

The lieutenants and guides keep their places.

Forward. March.

All step out, and each man regulates his march on the same man as if marching by the former front with the guide to the right.

If the sections are in close order, and the section guides step aside to the directing flank, in marching they regain their places with respect to the company guide.

C. Right Face, Guide Right, or Forward, Guide Right, or Right Turn, or Sections Right Turn, etc.

The guides of a column shift to the new directing flank if not already there.

The guides of the sections shift at the same time if necessary.

The oblique march, either by half face or by half turn of the sections, is executed in line and column on the same principles as from a square.

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LINE OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Right Turn.

Same as the front sections of a double column.

COLUMN OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Right Turn.

This is executed in a column of sections on the company guide, but the following may be executed by the sections successively:

C. Head of Column Right.

The right company MARKER, to mark the pivot, is placed by the side of the right guide of the front section, and the chief of each section gives the preparatory command in time to add *March*, as soon as his right guide comes up to this marker. The latter is replaced by the right rear marker as soon as he can come up.

LINE OF SECTIONS IN TWO RANKS AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Right Face. Head of Column Right About, Forward, March. Halt, Left Face.

By these movements and facings the company may be COUNTERMARCHED.

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COMPANY.

Square at Full Distance.

C. Into Line.

R. F. 1*st S.* *Right dress.*
L. F. 2*d S.* *Right dress.*
R. Rr. 3*d S.* *Right half face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th S.* *Left half face, forward.*

The lieutenants place themselves on the line of the guides and a little more than section distance from them.

The company guides stand fast until the chiefs of the rear sections come up; then go to their places.

March.

The chiefs precede their sections on the line.

The rear sections step out and are halted and dressed to the centre when they arrive on the line.

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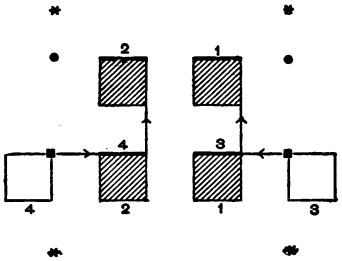
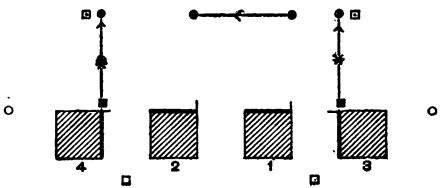


MARCH.



FORM SQUARE.

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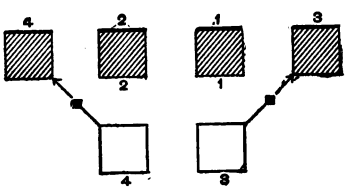
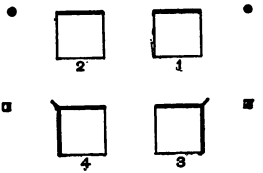


MARCH.



INTO LINE.

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LINE OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Form Square.

R. 3*d S.* *Left face, forward.*
R. C. 1*st S.* *Forward, guide right.*
L. C. 2*d S.* *Forward, guide right.*
L. 4*th S.* *Right face, forward.*

The guides run to the front, pace off section distance, and halt.

The LIEUTENANTS place themselves on this line.

The RIGHT GUIDE then places himself on the new line directly in front of the right guide of the right centre section, to fix the new position of this guide.

The LEFT GUIDE paces section distance from the right guide, to fix the point where the right guide of the left centre section should go.

The LIEUTENANTS go to the new places for the rear sections.

March.

All the sections step out.

The company MARKERS take their new positions.

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The chiefs precede their sections to the new positions.

The CHIEF of each of the FRONT sections halts his section when the guide arrives at his own place already established.

The CHIEF of each REAR section takes his place on the old line near where the right guide of each of the centre sections stood. He halts his section and faces it to the front when his right guide comes to his new position.

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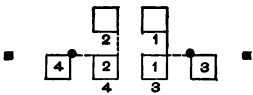
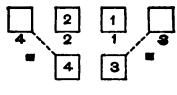
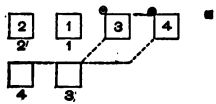


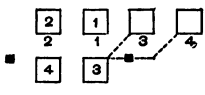
REAR FORM LINE.



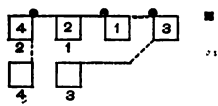
REAR INTO SQUARE.



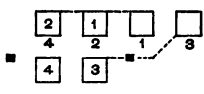
RIGHT INTO LINE.



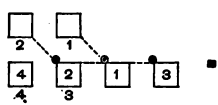
LEFT REAR INTO SQUARE.



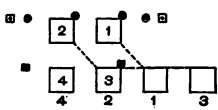
RIGHT FORM LINE.



LEFT REAR FORM SQUARE.



RIGHT REAR FORM LINE.



LEFT FORM SQUARE.

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Square at Full Distance.

* C. Rear Form Line.

The front sections go to the rear.
The rear sections go to the flanks.

* C. Right Form Line.

The front sections go to the right.
The left rear section goes to the front.
The right rear section goes to the right and obliques to the front.

* C. Right Rear Form Line.

The front sections go to the right and rear.
The right rear section goes to the right.

* C. Right into Line.

The right rear section goes to the right and front.
The left rear section goes to the right and obliques to the front, coming up on the right of the right rear section.

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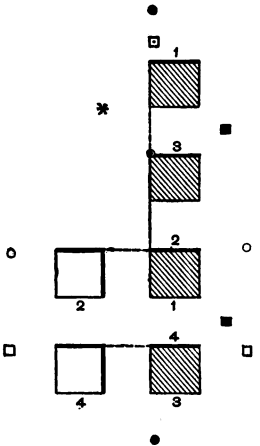
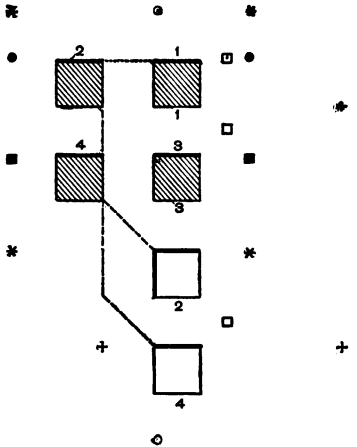


RIGHT BY PLATOONS.



LEFT INTO SQUARE.

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* Line at Full Distance.

The following are the reverse of the last three movements.

C. Left Rear Form Square.

C. Left Form Square.

C. Left Rear into Square.

The reverse of C. Into Line is,

C. Rear into Square.

All are executed in a similar manner. When the front of the new line is to the rear, it is established on the line of the lieutenants. When it is on the right, the new positions are established in succession by the right guide. When the front of the square is to the right, it is established upon the right guide of the right section.

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COMPANY.

Square at Full Distance.

Company Right, by Platoons.

R. 1*st Platoon. Forward, guide left.*
L. 2*d Platoon. Right face, forward.*

The first LIEUTENANT goes a little more than twice section distance in front of the left guide of the right section.

The right company GUIDE marks the new position of the left guide of the left rear section, in front of the original line at section distance from it. The left guide goes to the left of the right front section.

March.

The CHIEF of the left rear section takes his place beside the front guide, who then paces off the distance for the right front section.

The right platoon moves to the front. When it has marched half-section distance, the left platoon marches to its new position. It is then halted and dressed to the left.

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COLUMN OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

Company Left, Into Square.

F. 1*st Platoon.* *Left dress.*
Rr. 2*d Platoon* *Left half face, forward.*

The first LIEUTENANT places himself a little to the right of the right guide of the front section. The second lieutenant places himself a little more than section distance to the left of the left guide of the front section.

The left GUIDE goes to the left guide of the front section, and establishes the right of the rear centre section on the new line and at half-section distance from this guide.

The LIEUTENANTS then go to the rear sections.

March.

The front PLATOON stands fast, the rear platoon obliques and then marches to the front, directing itself upon its guides. The platoon is halted and dressed as above. The company MARKERS take their new places.

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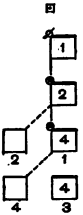
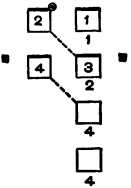
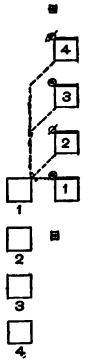


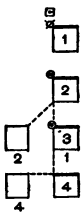
BY SECTIONS,
RIGHT FORM COLUMN.



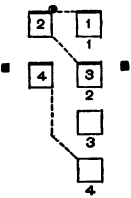
BY SECTIONS,
RIGHT FORM SQUARE.



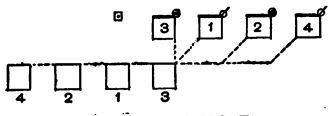
ON FRONT SECTION,
TO RIGHT
FRONT INTO COLUMN.



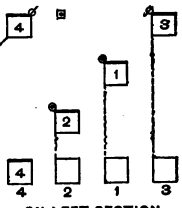
R. F. AND L. F. SECTIONS,
TO FRONT RIGHT
FORM COLUMN.



F.C. AND RR SECTIONS, TO LEFT
FORM SQUARE.



ON RIGHT SECTION TO FRONT
RIGHT INTO LINE.



ON LEFT SECTION,
FRONT INTO ECHELON.

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*** C. Right into Column.**

*** C. Right Form Square.**

These are executed on similar principles.

As the square is usually formed from column by platoons, it is not necessary so to specify. In exceptional cases, to form column or come into column by sections, the command should be

*** C. Right by Sections, Form Column.**

The new positions are fixed as explained above. The left sections oblique to their new places as soon as the front section has advanced half section distance.

*** C. Right by Sections into Column.**

The right sections stand fast; the left sections are formed in front of them in inverse order.

*** C. Right by Sections, Form Square.**

*** C. Right by Sections into Square**

are executed on similar principles.

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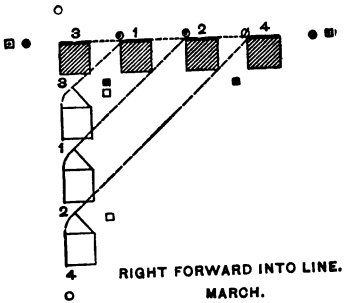
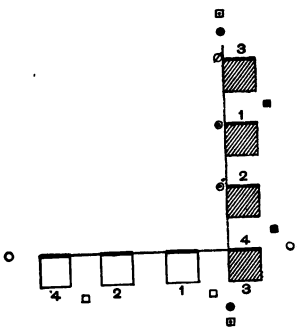


RIGHT FORWARD INTO LINE.
MARCH.



RIGHT FORM COLUMN.
MARCH.

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LINE OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Right Form Column.

R. 3*d*. *S. Forward, guide left.*
R. C. 1*st*. *S. Right face, forward.*
L. C. 2*d*. *S. Right face, forward.*
L. 4*th*. *S. Right face, forward.*

March.

All the sections step out and are marched by the flank as soon as they arrive where the right section stood. They are halted when near their new positions.

The CHIEFS of section hasten to their new positions. The chief of the rear section of each platoon is established by the guide. The chief of the front section paces his distance from the guide. The guides and chiefs of section are established on the line by the lieutenants. The chiefs halt their sections and dress them to the left.

*** C. Right Into Column.**

Same as above excepting that the right section stands fast and the others oblique to the right. The movement may be executed ON any named unit, the sections in front of the unit going to the left and rear.

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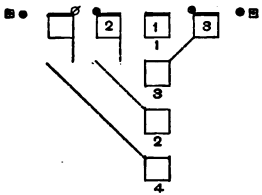
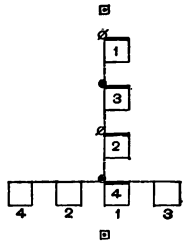
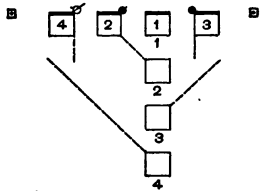


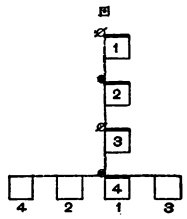
F. C. TO RIGHT.
INTO LINE.



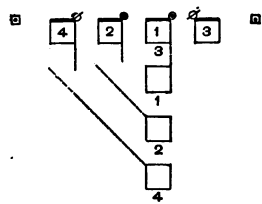
R. C. AND R. TO FRONT.
FORM COLUMN.



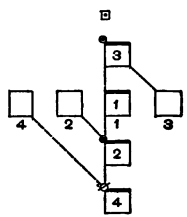
R. C. TO RIGHT.
INTO LINE.



R. C. AND L. C. TO FRONT.
FORM COLUMN.



ON F. C. TO FRONT,
F. TO RIGHT.
LEFT FORM LINE.



ON RIGHT CENTER.
LEFT INTO COLUMN

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COLUMN OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Right into Line

F. 3*d* *S. Left dress.*
F. C. 1*st* *S. Right half face, forward.*
Rr. C. 2*d* *S. Right half face, forward.*
Rr. 4*th* *S. Right half face, forward.*

The first lieutenant places himself a little to the left of the left guide of the front section; the second lieutenant a little more than three times section distance to the right of the right guide of this section. He is established on the new front by the first lieutenant.

The guides fix the positions of the sections.

March.

All step out. The chiefs precede their sections on the line, halt them, and dress them to the left.

*** C. Right Form Line.**

is the reverse of Left Form Column, and is executed on similar principles to the above.

* A column may be formed in any order by indicating which sections go to the front, and a line by indicating which go to the right.

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LINE OF SECTION SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

*** C. on Left Section, Front Into Echelon.**

R. 3*d S. Forward guide left.*
R. C. 1*st S. Forward guide left.*
L. C. 2*d S. Forward guide left.*
L. 4*th S. Left dress.*

The left GUIDE paces section distance to the front from the left guide of the left centre section, and the right guide twice section distance from that of the right centre section to mark the new position.

March.

The centre sections are established in their new position and dressed to the left. The chief of the right section advances section distance, after passing the right centre section halts his section and dresses it to the left.

*** C. on Left Centre Section, Right Front into Echelon.**

Executed in the same manner, excepting that the left section goes to the rear.

The company is brought INTO LINE as from

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column. One of the flank sections of a line may be sent to the front, or the front section of a column may be sent to the right or left, and the others formed into line upon it in reversed order.

* A column may be formed from line forward in any direction by so specifying in the command. Thus,

C. Left Form Column on the Right.

The left section advances section distance, unless some other is specified, and turns to the right. The others follow in succession until the column is formed.

To break from the left and march to the right the command would be :

C. Left Form Column on the Right, Forward.

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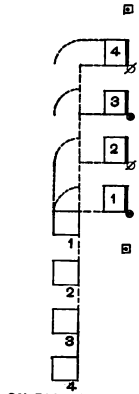
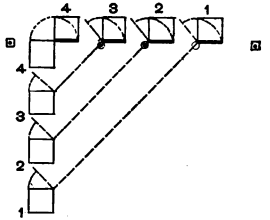
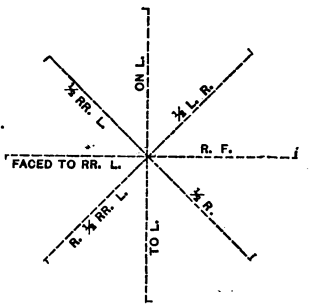


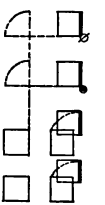
ON RIGHT INTO LINE.



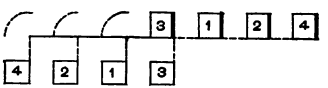
FACED TO REAR RIGHT INTO LINE.



INTO LINE.
FACING IN ANY DIREOTION.



ON RIGHT INTO LINE.



LEFT FORM COLUMN ON RIGHT.

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COMPANY.

Square at Full Distance.

C. Forward, into Line.

R. F. 1*st* *S. Right dress.*
L. F. 2*d* *S. Right dress.*
R. Rr. 3*d* *S. Right half turn.*
L. Rr. 4*th* *S. Left half turn.*

The lieutenants go to points outside the flank, on the line of the front section guides. The guides stand fast to mark the new positions for the rear sections.

March.

The front sections are dressed on their guides. The rear sections step out. The chiefs of the rear sections take their places by the side of the company guides. The corporal on the inner flank, who now becomes the guide, directs his course upon the chief of section, who is established on the line.

The chief of the section then halts it and dresses it.

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COLUMN OF SECTION SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

C. Right Forward, Into Line.

The sections are established by the guides and lieutenants.

F. 3*d* *S.* *Left dress.*
F. C. 1*st* *S.* *Right half turn.*
Rr. C. 2*d* *S.* *Right half turn.*
Rr. 4*th* *S.* *Right half turn.*

March.

Same as for the right sections in square. The guides mark successively the left of each section.

*** C. Half Left Right into Line.**

*** C. Section distance on Right into Line.**

*** C. At double distance, Twenty Yards Half Right, into Line, etc., etc.**

Each section goes directly to its new position with the guide left.

When two paths cross, the section nearer the pivot waits for the other to pass.

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COMPANY.

Close Order.

The principles of all the manœuvres are the same as at full distance, as shown by the following examples.

Square in Close Order on the March.

C. Right Turn.

The chiefs of section command, *forward guide right.* The left guides and markers hasten to their places.

March.

Repeated by all the chiefs. Each section is turned to the right as soon as its right guide comes directly behind his new position. The movement is completed as at full distance.

Section right half turn is not used, but sections may turn to right and right about. The rear files take care not to touch the guide of the next section.

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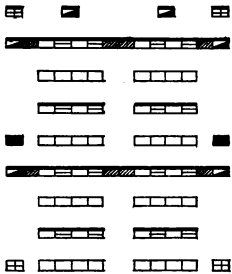
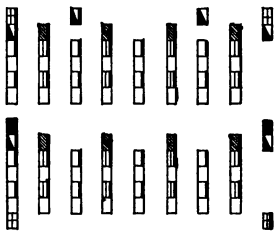


FORWARD, ROUTE STEP.



RIGHT FACE, FORWARD,
ROUTE STEP.

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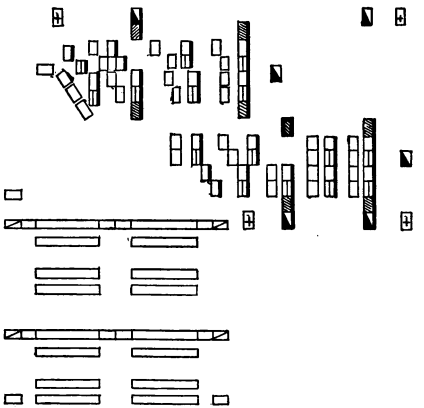

RIGHT TURN.
(MARCHING—CLOSE ORDER.)

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Square in Close Order.

Company Into Line.

R. F. 1*st S. Right dress.*
L. F. 2*d S. Right dress.*
R. Rr. 3*d S. Right face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th S. Left face, forward.*

March.

The rear sections step out and each is marched up to the line by the flank, when the guides are immediately behind their places in line they are halted and dressed on the centre.

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LINE OF SECTION SQUARES IN CLOSE ORDER.

C. Form Square.

R. 3*d* *S.* *Left face, forward.*
R. C. 1*st* *S.* *Forward, guide right.*
L. C. 2*d* *S.* *Forward, guide right.*
L. 4*th* *S.* *Right face, forward.*

The company GUIDES step half-section distance to the front, and establish the new line under the direction of the lieutenants.

March.

Repeated by the chiefs of the centre sections. The centre SECTIONS are established on the line and dressed to the right. As soon as the other sections are unmasked their chiefs give the command, *March*, and each section is halted, faced to the front, and dressed as soon as its leading guide comes directly in rear of the inner guide of the sections in front.

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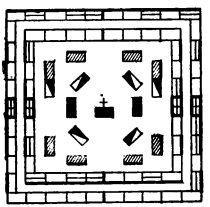

COMPANY IN HOLLOW SQUARE.

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SQUARE IN CLOSE ORDER.

C. Hollow Square.

R. F. 1*st S. Left rear four, left front and right rear.*

L. F. 2*d S. Right rear four, right front and left rear.*

R. Rr. 3*d S. About face, right rear four, right front and left rear.*

L. Rr. 4*th S. About face, left rear four, left front and right rear.*

The officers, guides, and chiefs of section go to the centre. The markers go to the centre of each flank.

March.

The inner fours of each section are so divided that the twos on the flank of the section go to the front and rear, and the others go to the flanks of the company, so as to fill all the gaps between the sections, all face outwards.

C. Close Order.

The men face towards their former places.

March.

All take their places in Square in Close Order.

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Square in Close Order.

C. Right, by Platoons.

R. 1*st Platoon. Forward, guide left.*
L. 2*d Platoon. Right face, forward.*

March.

Repeated by the chief of the right platoon. When this section has advanced section distance, the chief of the left platoon gives the command of execution, and marches his platoon to its new position. The company guides establish the sections on the line.

Column of Sections in Close Order.

C. Left into Square.

F. 1*st Platoon. Right dress.*
Rr. 2*d Platoon. Left face, forward.*

March.

Repeated by the chief of the rear platoon, who marches his platoon by the right flank to the front, and establishes it in its new position.

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COMPANY.

Open Order.

A company in open order is dressed, marched, faced, and turned, by the same commands and on the same principles as one at full distance.

Square of Section Squares, Full Distance, or Close Order.

C. (to double, etc., distance) Open Square.

R. F. 1*st S. Forward, guide right.*
L. F. 2*d S. Forward, guide right.*
R. Rr. 3*d S. Right face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th S. Left face, forward.*

The guides pace to the front and establish the front sections. The company markers and guides go to their new positions.

March.

The sections are marched to their new positions. The front sections are obliqued right and left, after marching half-section distance to the front. Each is halted by its chief and dressed to the right.

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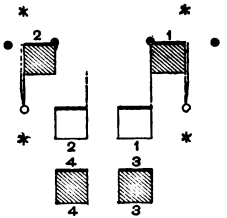
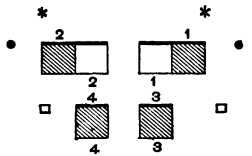
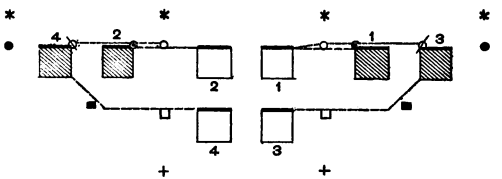


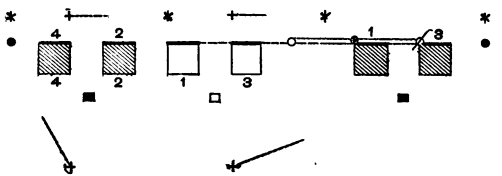
FRONT SECTIONS FRONT.



DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN.
FRONT LINE



BY PLATOON COMPANY DISTANCE FORM LINE.



BY PLATOON COMPANY DISTANCE RIGHT OPEN LINE.

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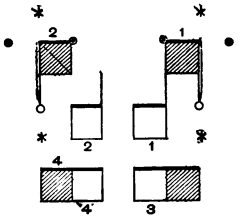
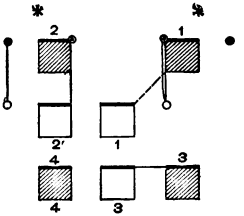
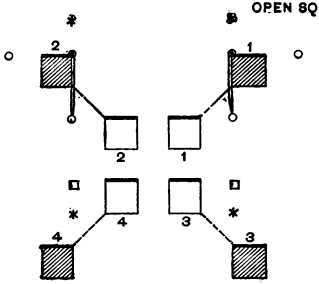


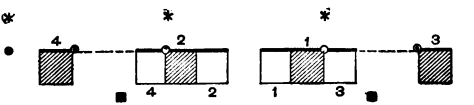
DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN SQUARE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE RIGHT OPEN SQUARE.



TREBLE DISTANCE FRONT AND REAR OPEN SQUARE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN LINE.

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*** C. Front Sections, Front.**

The front SECTIONS execute the movement as in opening the square. These sections may also be extended to the right, left, right and left, etc. The rear sections may also be extended in the same manner and by similar commands.

SQUARE OF SECTION SQUARES, FULL DISTANCE, OR CLOSE ORDER.

*** C. (to double distance) Right Open Square.**

R. F. 1*st S. Right half face, forward.*
L. F. 2*d S. Forward, guide right.*
R. Rr. 3*d S. Right face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th S. Right dress.*

The SECTIONS are established as above and the movement is executed in a similar manner.

The square may be opened to the right, left, and rear, etc., or to the right, left, front, and rear, in a similar manner. For the last the command would be,

C. Front and Rear Open Square.

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE, OR IN OPEN ORDER.

C. (to close order, etc., or full distance) **Close Square.**

R. F. 1*st* S. *Left face, forward,*
L. F. 2*d* S. *Right face, forward.*
R. Rr. 3*rd* S. *Left half face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th* S. *Right half face, forward.*

The right GUIDE establishes the right section, and the others are established upon it.

March.

The rear SECTIONS are marched to the front as soon as they come in rear of their new positions.

The SQUARE, or any part of it, may be closed in any direction by inverse means to those described for opening it. If only a part of the square is moved, all the sections are established upon those that stand fast.

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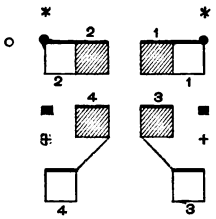
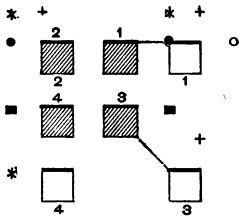
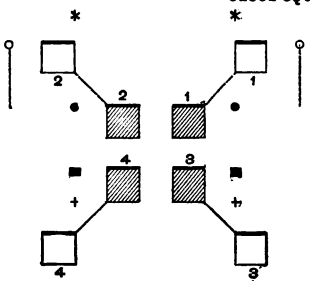


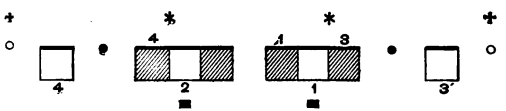
FULL DISTANCE CLOSE SQUARE.



FULL DISTANCE LEFT. CLOSE SQUARE.



FULL DISTANCE FRONT AND REAR CLOSE SQUARE.



FULL DISTANCE CLOSE LINE.

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LINE OF SECTIONS, FULL DISTANCE, OR CLOSE ORDER.

C. (to double, etc., distance) **Open Line.**

R. 3*d* *S.* *Right face, forward.*
R. C. 1*st* *S.* *Right face, forward.*
L. C. 2*d* *S.* *Left face, forward.*
L. 4*th* *S.* *Left face, forward.*

The guides establish the new positions of the centre sections under direction of the lieutenants.

March.

All step out. The chiefs of the flank sections estimate the distances for the inner guides of their sections. The sections are halted and dressed on the right centre section. The rear company MARKERS take their places on a line with the front markers and at half-company distance from them. The guides go to the flanks at half-section distance from the section guides.

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COMPANY.

Two Ranks in Close Order.

C. to Double Distance Open Line, March.

Section Full Distance, March. Single Rank, March.

Executed as prescribed in the School of the Company and Section.

C. Sections Double Rank, March. Close Order, March.

C. to Close Order, Close Line, March.

Column of Section at Full Distance.

C. (to double, etc., distance) Open Column.

F. 1*st S. Forward, guide right.*
F. C. 3*d S. Forward, guide right.*
Rr. C. 2*d S. Forward, guide right.*
Rr. 4*th S. Right dress.*

The guides establish the new positions of the centre sections, under direction of the second lieutenant.

March.

The front sections step out. The centre sections are established on their guides. The chief of the front section paces off twice

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section distance from the front guide, and is established on the line by the second lieutenant. The sections are halted and dressed to the right.

The markers take places corresponding to those in a line in open order.

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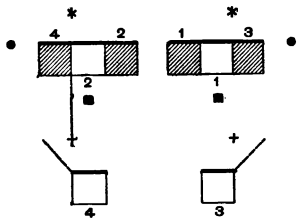
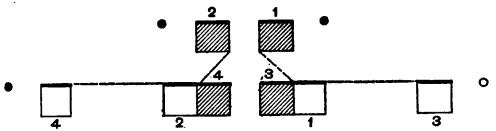
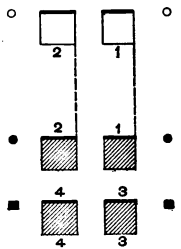


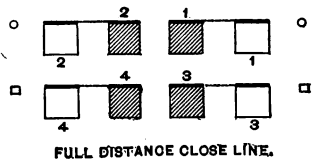
FULL DISTANCE FORM LINE.



FULL DISTANCE FORM SQUARE.



FULL DISTANCE CLOSE COLUMNS.



FULL DISTANCE CLOSE LINE.

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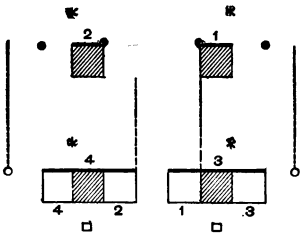
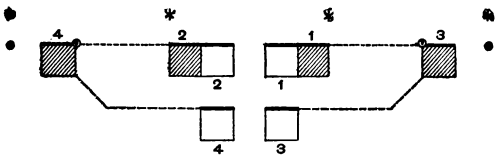
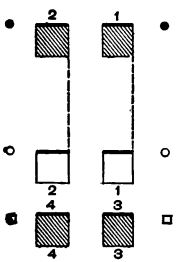


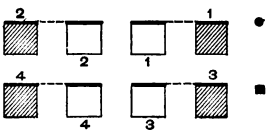
DOUBLE DISTANCE FORM SQUARE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE FORM LINE.



TREBLE DISTANCE.
OPEN COLUMNS.



TREBLE DISTANCE.
OPEN LINES.

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Line of Sections at Full Distance or Close Order.

*C. By Platoon (to double, etc., distance) Open Line.

On the same principles.

The SECTIONS of each PLATOON may also be separated. All these movements are performed in a similar manner in a COLUMN of sections, and may in either case be made on a DESIGNATED SECTION.

The company in line may be extended while GAINING GROUND to the front or rear, by making a third of a turn to reach the new position; when the flank sections have gained their distances to the right and left the centre sections mark time to enable them to come up.

The company is CLOSED by inverse means. The sections are ESTABLISHED upon the right of the right centre section, or upon the front of the front centre section, excepting that when one stands fast the others are established upon it.

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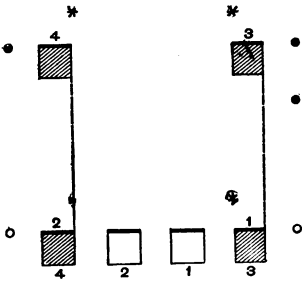
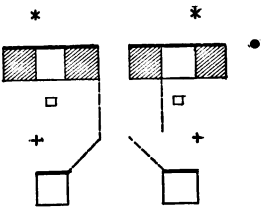
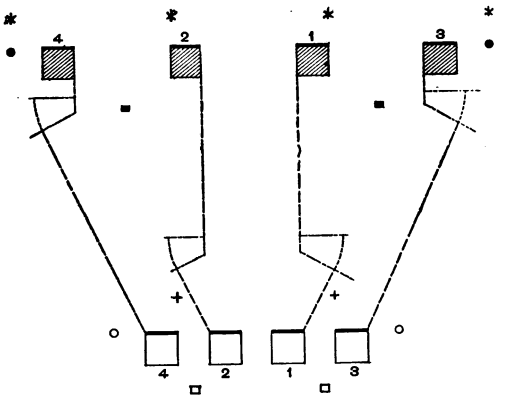


RIGHT AND LEFT SECTIONS FRONT.
TREBLE DISTANCE FORM SQUARE.



REAR SECTIONS CENTRE.
FORM LINE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE FORWARD OPEN LINE.

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Square at Full Distance, or Close Order.

* C. (at double, etc., distance) **Form Line.**

The sections are marched by the flank. The rear sections are obliqued in time to come on the line in their new positions.

Line of Sections Squares at Full Distance or Close Order.

* C. (at double, etc., distance) **Form Square.**

The sections are established as in opening the square. The centre sections are marched to the front and then obliqued to their places. The flank sections are faced inward (if necessary) and marched by the flank.

A square in close order, or one at full distance, may also be made from the line of sections at full distance, or in open order.

A company in square may be formed into line or column at any distance.

A line or column of sections may be transposed while extending or closing, by observing the principles above indicated; viz., to combine the direct and oblique march so as not to crowd the units.

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Square at Full Distance.

C. For Combat, Two Hundred Yards, Open Square, March.

The company opens to double distance and then the front sections continue to advance until they are two hundred yards in front of the rear sections. As soon as the square has been opened the guides and markers go to the captain, the guides keep 5 yards behind him, and the markers in square at full distance 2½ yards behind the guides, until their services are required.

After advancing 200 yards the front sections are halted by their chiefs, who command:

S. For Combat, Two Hundred Yards Open Square, March.

The section is opened to double distance and the corporals go 200 yards to the front with the front fours and halt.

***C. For Combat, to Treble Distance, One Hundred Yards, Open Square, March.**

The same, excepting that the square is opened to treble distance and the front sec-

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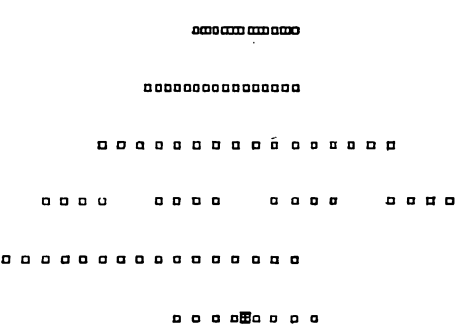
COMPANY FORMED FOR COMBAT.
(DISTANCE BETWEEN LINES REDUCED.)



REINFORCING THE LINE.

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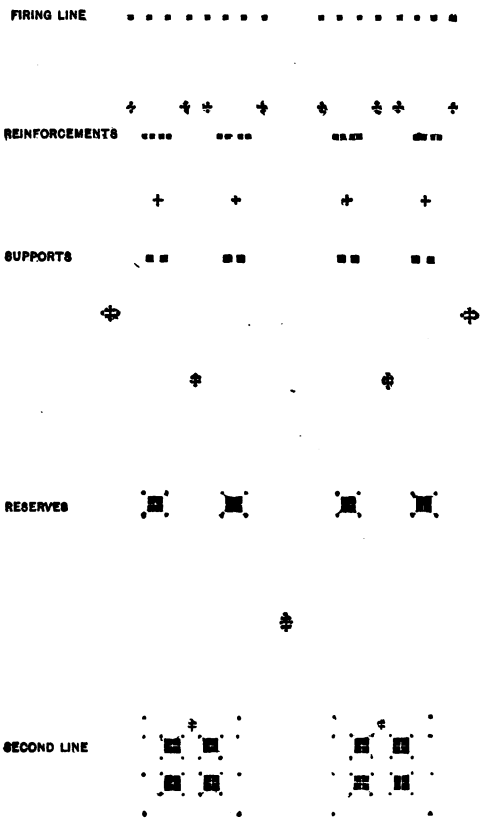

REGIMENT IN FORMATION FOR COMBAT.

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tions advance one hundred yards, and open to treble distance.

The front *fours* advance 100 yards and halt.

*** C. For Combat, Two Hundred Yards Open Square, Front Sections Half Company Distance, Open Front Line, March.**

The front fours of the front sections separate until they are half *company* distance apart.

***C. For Combat, Two Hundred Yards, Front Sections and Fours Front, March.**

Executed on similar principles.

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FORMATION FOR COMBAT.

C. to Full Distance, Rear Close Square.

C. to One Hundred Yards Close Columns, or Rear Close Columns.

*** Rear Section to Four Times Distance, Open Line.**

*** C. Front Sections to Full Distance, Close Squares.**

*** C. to Treble Distance, Right Rear into Line, etc., etc.**

Are executed on the same principles as at full distance.

After forming for combat the line may be reinforced in any manner that may be required. The fours and sections on the firing line do not change their distances unless it is so specified in the command.

C. Sections and Company, Rear Fours and Sections Centre, into Line.

C. Squads and Platoons Right into Line.

C. Sections and Company into Line.

*** C. Right and Left Sections, Right and Left into Line, Company into Line.**

By these movements a line is formed covering $\frac{8}{15}$, $\frac{8}{10}$, $\frac{8}{5}$, or $\frac{8}{5} \times \frac{6}{4} = \frac{12}{5}$ of a company

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front; so as to make a firing line of about 2 men to a yard, 1¼ man to a yard, one man to 1⅜ yard, or one man to 2⅝ yards.

C. Sections and Company Right into Line.

Thus the line is extended company front to the right, with one man to 1⅜ yard.

*** C. Right Rear Section Company Distance Right of Firing Line, at double distance, half left into line.**

*** C. Left Rear Section Fifty Yards in Front of Firing Line, treble distance into Line.**

*** C. Right Rear Section, Centre of Firing Line Close Order.**

In this manner the line may be reinforced, extended, or passed, or an offensive or defensive crotchet may be formed on either flank.

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SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION.

ORGANIZATION.

A battalion consists of four companies and their officers, etc. It is commanded by a major, who is assisted in his tactical duties by an adjutant and sergeant-major for directors, two sergeants for guides, and four privates for markers.

When the battalion is assembled for roll-call, etc., it is formed in line of section squares, the battalion and companies being at full distance, and the sections in close order. The companies are disposed as follows from right to left: Third, first, second, fourth. The two right companies constitute the first subdivision, the two left the second subdivision.

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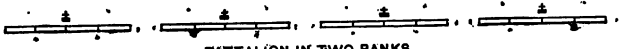
BATTALION IN LINE OF COMPANY SQUARES.

BATTALION IN LINE OF SECTION SQUARES.



BATTALION IN TWO RANKS.

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POSTS OF OFFICERS, GUIDES, ETC., IN THE ORDER OF ASSEMBLY.

Each captain is one-fourth section distance in front of the centre of the front rank of his company. The adjutant and sergeant-major one-fourth company distance from the rear rank and behind the centres of their respective wings.

The right guide three-quarters company distance to the right of the centre of the nearest company, and on a line with the front company markers. The left guide in a corresponding position on the left of the battalion.

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THE ASSEMBLY.

To assemble the battalion for roll-call, parade, etc., the companies are formed on their parade-grounds and

Adjutant's Call

is sounded. The sergeant-major takes his place on the left of the adjutant; the right and left guides 46 inches behind them, and then the battalion markers in square in close order, the front markers 46 inches behind the guides. They then march to the battalion parade-ground, where the adjutant places the right front marker in position and establishes the left front marker on the proper line to fix the front of the battalion. The rear markers take their positions from them. The guides then pace half company distance to the rear from the markers. The adjutant and sergeant-major place themselves on the flanks of this line a little more than company distance outside the markers. The right guide paces half company distance along the line to fix the place for the right front company marker, and the same distance again for the left marker of the right

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front company; from this point the left guide paces off the distances for the front markers of the left company. The markers of the flank companies are next established by pacing the distances from those of the centre companies. The adjutant and sergeant-major keep the guides on the proper line until the company markers are established. The companies are marched to their places, dressed on their markers, and deployed into line of sections. The adjutant, sergeant-major, and guides go their places as soon as the markers of the companies are established.

B. Assemble in Line. March.

This is executed in the same manner as the assembly for parade, excepting that the major fixes the front markers of the battalion.

B. Assemble in Square. March.

Same as above, excepting that the markers of the rear companies are fixed in their proper places by the adjutant and sergeant-major without pacing.

In action all the positions are fixed without pacing.

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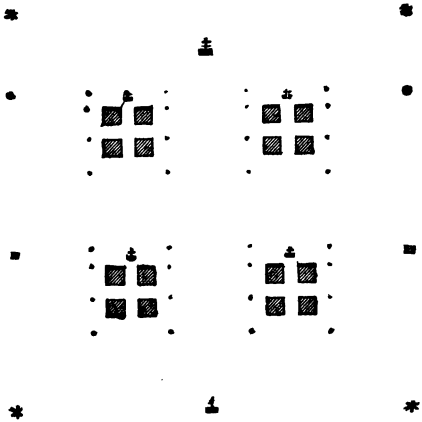

BATTALION COMPANIES AND SECTIONS.
IN SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

BATTALION COMPANIES AND SECTIONS.
IN SQUARE IN CLOSE ORDER.

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B. Rally in Line.

The major, assisted by the adjutant, sergeant-major and battalion guides, places a marker to indicate where the right of each company is to rest.

Each company is rallied by its captain, if not already so, and conducted at a run to the markers.

The major and adjutant indicate to the captains, as they arrive, where they are to establish their companies.

B. Rally in Square.

Same as above, excepting that the markers are established in square.

A battalion may be rallied on any designated company, or on a guide who may be sent forward to select a new position.

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

The major establishes the front markers.

B. Right Dress.

The ADJUTANT and sergeant-major go to the line of the guides and, if necessary, correct their positions.

The MARKERS of the front companies and the left markers of the rear companies turn their heads and eyes to the right.

The right guide cautions the front markers of the right front company to move up or back until they are on a line with himself and the left guide. The left guide sees that the markers of the left front company are on the line.

The captains require the company markers to keep their proper distances and see that the company conforms to what is prescribed in the School of the Company.

When the ADJUTANT and sergeant-major are satisfied with the alignment of the front companies, they correct the positions of the rear companies, if necessary, and then go to their places. The major, when satisfied with the alignment, commands front.

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Square at Full Distance.

B. Forward, Guide Right.

The major designates the point of direction for the right front MARKER, and establishes the left marker at right angles to the line of march.

March.

All step out.

The left front marker keeps abreast of the right front marker. The right GUIDE keeps on the track of the marker and at half-company distance from him. The left guide keeps half-company distance behind the left marker and at half-company distance to the left of the left company. The right guide keeps the markers of the right front companies on the line between himself and the left guide. The left guide keeps those of the left front company on the same line.

The ADJUTANT and sergeant-major see that the right markers of the rear companies keep at the proper distance and follow in the track of those of the front company.

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The MAJOR and SERGEANT-MAJOR observe that the left battalion marker keeps half battalion distance from the right marker, and the major also sees that the captains require the company markers to keep the proper distance from the right guide or the marker to the right.

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

B. Right Face.

The adjutant, sergeant-major, and company guides keep their places.

Forward March.

All step out, and each man regulates his march upon the same man as if the column were marching by the former front with the guide to the right.

If the major commands:

Guide Left, or Forward, Guide Left, or R. Turn or Section R. Turn,

the GUIDES shift to the new front and the ADJUTANT and sergeant-major to the new flank. If the battalion is faced again to the right, they go to their proper subdivisions.

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

B. About Face.

The battalion faces about.

Forward, Guide Right.

The guides, etc., conform to the new front, and the left guide now becomes the right.

SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

B. Right Oblique, March.

Each man regulates his march upon the same man as if marching to the front with the guide to the right.

SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

***B. Companies Right Half Turn, March.**

Repeated by all the captains.

After the turns are completed, the left MARKERS of the front COMPANIES place themselves half-section distance from the left guides and in a direction from them perpendicular to the original front.

The right GUIDE puts himself company distance from the left marker of the front com-

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pany, and on a line with him and the same marker of the left company. The left guide half-company distance from the left marker of the left company and on the same line; the right marker half-company distance to the right and front of the right guide.

When the COMPANIES of the square have turned half right, to march in the new direction, the major commands:

B. Forward, Guide Left.

The right COMPANY MARKERS come up on a line with the left markers, and at half-company distance from them. The BATTALION GUIDES remain on the line of the front company markers. The front markers of the front companies follow left and rear of the front guide and keep half-company distance from him and from each other. The front markers of the rear company keep at company distance to the right and rear of corresponding markers of the front companies, which they judge by their new positions.

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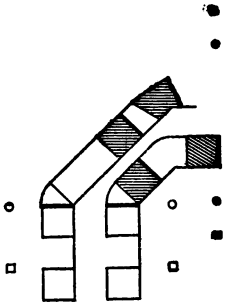
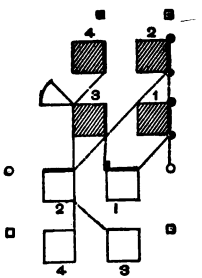


RIGHT TURN.
(MARCHING.)



RIGHT TURN.
MARCH.

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE (AT A HALT).

B. Right Turn.

R. F. 1*st* *C. Right half turn, forward.*
L. F. 2*d* *C. Right half turn, forward.*
R. Rr. 3*d* *C. Left half face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th* *C. Forward, guide right.*

The ADJUTANT stands fast; the sergeant-major goes to a point a little beyond the left of the new line.

The right GUIDE paces off half-company and company distance on this line to mark the positions of the markers of the right front company. Here he meets the left guide, who places the markers of the left front company in the same manner. The rear markers are established on the new positions of the front markers.

March.

The front COMPANIES are marched to their new places, the right guides directing themselves upon their markers. Each captain halts his company and commands,

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Right Turn, March.

When the turn is completed, the company is halted and dressed to the right.

The right rear company is marched to the front in time to come up to its new position, and is halted, turned to the right, and dressed on its marker. The left rear company is turned half right in time to come up to its marker, and then turned half right into position.

B. To the Rear on the Right Guide Left Turn.

Each COMPANY turns by the rear rank. The first and second make more than a half turn; the third and fourth make a right rear turn; the third company obliques in time to go to its new position.

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Square at Full Distance (Marching).

B. Right Turn.

R. F. 1*st C. Right half turn.*
L. F. 2*d C. Right half turn.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Forward, guide right.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Forward, guide right.*

March.

The right guide faces right, marks time until the right guide of the right front company comes abreast of him and then takes a half step. The left guide and front battalion and company markers hasten to their new positions. The front companies make a half right turn. The right front company continues to march at half-step until its guide comes to the line of the battalion guide; it then makes another half-turn and dreses on the battalion guide.

The captain commands:

Forward, March,

after the half turn is completed, and when the company arrives on the new line, it turns again half right, again takes full step, and

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then half step, when it arrives on the new line.

The rear COMPANIES turn on the same ground as the front companies, and then conform to what is prescribed for these companies.

After the turn is completed, the major commands:

Forward, March.

For a TURN of LESS than a right ANGLE, the companies make half the turn before and half after advancing,

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

*** B. Change Front to Right.**

R. F. 1*st C. About face, forward, guide right.*
L. F. 2*d C. Right face, forward, guide right.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Left face, forward, guide right.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Forward, guide right.*

The battalion MARKERS stand fast; the company markers run to their new positions; the battalion GUIDES shift to the new line and verify the company markers under the direction of the adjutant and sergeant-major.

March.

All the COMPANIES march half-company distance and are then turned to the right by their chiefs, faced in the new direction, and dressed to the right and front.

The battalion MARKERS shift to the right.

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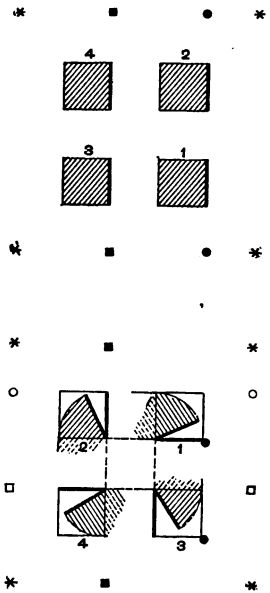

CHANGE FRONT TO RIGHT.
MARCH.

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SQUARE AS ABOVE.

*** B. Change Front to Rear.**

Same as above, except that the GUIDES shift to the rear.

March.

After marching half-company distance all the COMPANIES turn to the right and march half-company distance to the new front. They are halted, turned, and faced as above.

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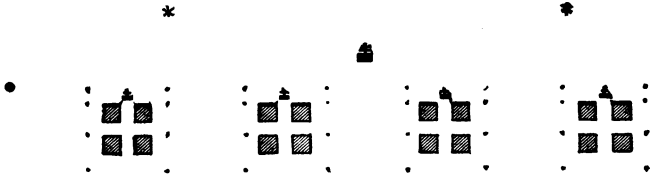
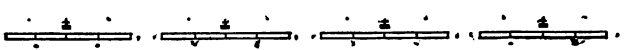


BATTALION IN LINE OF COMPANY SQUARES.

BATTALION IN LINE OF SECTION SQUARES.



BATTALION IN TWO RANKS.

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Line of Company Squares at Full Distance.

B. Right Dress.

Executed as prescribed for the front companies of a square.

Column of Company Squares at Full Distance.

The major establishes the right markers.

B. Right Dress.

The adjutant and sergeant-major go to the line of the guides. The front guide faces about when his position has been verified by the adjutant.

The battalion is dressed upon the same principles as in square.

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Line of Companies at Full Distance.

B. Forward, Guide Right, March.

The major indicates the points of direction to the right MARKER and establishes the left marker at right angles to this direction. The right GUIDE keeps company distance to the right of and half-company distance behind the right battalion marker. The left guide keeps half-company distance behind the line of the battalion markers.

The company markers and the left guide keep themselves at the proper distance from the guide or marker on their right. The guides maintain the company markers on a line with themselves.

If there are SEVERAL COMPANIES IN LINE OF SECTIONS, the proper distance from the company on the right will be estimated independently by the right GUIDE of the company and the right front MARKER. The former judges by his distance from the left guide of the next company; the latter by his distance from the left marker of the right company, both absolutely and relatively, to the left marker

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of his own company. The right guide takes into consideration the position of the right marker as well as his own judgment, but if the guide of the right company is very near to him, he will give the most weight to his own distance from him.

In determining the line, the guide is always governed by the marker.

The LIEUTENANT supervises the position both of the guide and of the marker, and for this purpose he goes where he can best judge of the proper distance. He also sees whether the left guide of the right section comes behind the marker.

COLUMN OF COMPANIES AT FULL DISTANCE.

B. Forward, Guide Right.

The major gives the front guide a point to march on. The right front marker of the front company keeps the proper distance behind the battalion guide. The other right company markers follow.

The companies march as explained in the School of the Company.

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LINE OR COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE.

THE COMPANIES IN LINE, COLUMN, OR SQUARE.

B. Right Face.

The lieutenants and guides keep their places.

Forward, March.

All step out, and each man regulates his march on the same man as if marching by the former front with the guide to the right.

B. Right Face, or Guide Right, or Forward Guide Right, or R. Turn, etc.

The guides of a column shift to the new directing flank, if not already there.

The guides of the companies shift at the same time, if necessary.

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* Line of Company Squares Half Right.

B. Forward, Guide Left.

F. 3*d* *C. Forward, guide left.*
F. C. 1*st* *C. Forward, guide left.*
Rr. C. 2*d* *C. Forward, guide left.*
Rr. 4*th* *C. Forward, guide left.*

March.

Executed as prescribed for the front companies of the square.

Line of Companies in Two Ranks at Full Distance.

B. Right Face Forward, Guide Left, March.

The major gives the front GUIDE a point to march on. The front guide of the front company keeps one and half section distance behind the front battalion guide.

The other company guides and the men in the front rank, now become the left file, follow each other at a distance of 46 inches. The company markers take care to keep on the line, and the rear guides caution the markers in the front of them to incline to the right or left, if necessary.

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Line of Company Squares at Full Distance.

AT A HALT.

B. Right Turn.

The right GUIDE establishes the markers of the right companies and meets the left guide, who establishes those of the left company.

ON THE MARCH.

B. Right Turn.

Same as the front companies of a square.

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COLUMN OF COMPANY SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

B. Left Face.

B. Right Turn.

Same as the flank companies of a square.

B. Right Turn,

is executed in a COLUMN of companies on the battalion guide, but may be executed by the companies successively, thus:

B. Head of Column Right.

The right rear MARKER of the front COMPANY who marks the pivot is replaced as soon as possible by the front marker of the next company.

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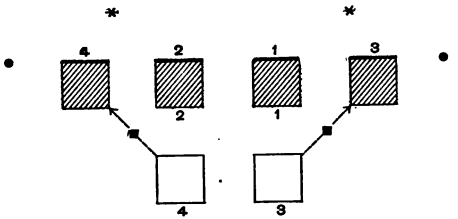
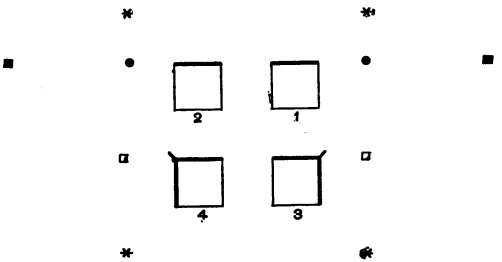


MARCH.



INTO LINE.

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Square at Full Distance.

B. Into Line.

R. F. 1*st* *C.* *Right dress.*
L. F. 2*d* *C.* *Right dress.*
R. Rr. 3*d* *C.* *Right half face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th* *C.* *Left half face, forward.*

The adjutant and sergeant-major place themselves on the line of the guides, and a little more than company distance from them.

The battalion guides establish the markers of the rear company on the new line.

March.

The rear companies step out and are halted and dressed to the right when they arrive on the line.

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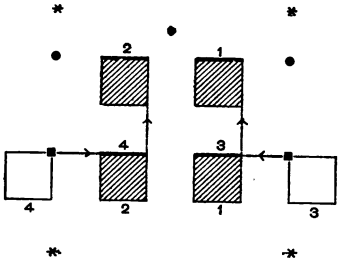
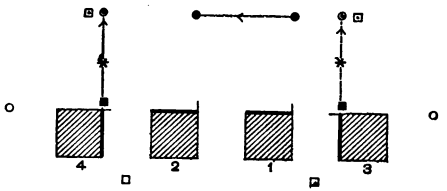


MARCH.



FORM SQUARE.

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LINE OF COMPANY SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

B. Form Square.

R. 3*d* *C. Left face, forward.*

R. C. 1*st* *C. Forward, guide right.*

L. C. 2*d* *C. Forward, guide right.*

L. 4*th* *C. Right face, forward.*

The GUIDES step off, pace company distance to the front.

The ADJUTANT and sergeant-major place themselves on this line. The guides run to the centre; the right guide places himself in front of the right guide of the right front company. He is put on the line by the adjutant, and establishes the markers of the right front company; the left guide meets him and establishes the markers of the left front company.

March.

All the COMPANIES step out. The battalion MARKERS hasten to their new positions; the chief of each of the front companies halts his company when its guide arrives at his place already established; the chief of each rear COMPANY halts it and faces it to the front when its guide arrives behind the marker already established.

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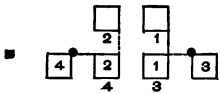
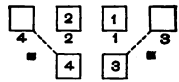
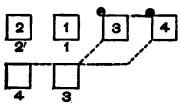


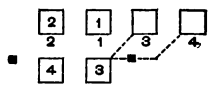
REAR FORM LINE.



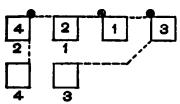
REAR INTO SQUARE.



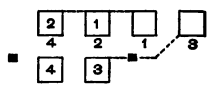
RIGHT INTO LINE.



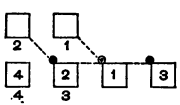
LEFT REAR INTO SQUARE.



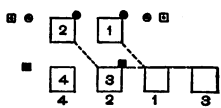
RIGHT FORM LINE.



LEFT REAR FORM SQUARE.



RIGHT REAR FORM LINE.



LEFT FORM SQUARE.

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE.

B. Left into Line.

L. F. 1*st C. Right dress.*
L. Rr. 2*d C. Right dress.*
R. F. 3*d C. Left face, forward.*
R. Rr. 4*th C. Left half face, forward.*

The SERGEANT-MAJOR places himself on the line of the company markers, and at about twice company distance to their left.

March.

The left GUIDE establishes the markers of the rear companies on the new line. The rear companies step out. The left rear company is halted and dressed upon its markers; the right rear company is marched twice company distance, obliqued to the front, and halted and dressed on its markers. The captain of the Right Rear company explains to his markers that they are to pass on and come upon the left of those of the Left Rear company.

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Square at Full Distance.

B. Rear Form Line.

The front companies go the rear.
The rear companies go to the flanks.

B. Right Form Line.

The front companies go the right.
The left rear company goes to the front.
The right rear company goes to the right and obliques to the front.

B. Right Rear Form Line.

The front companies go to the right and rear.
The right rear company goes to the right.

Line of Companies at Full Distance.

The following are the reverse of the last two movements:

B. Left Rear Form Square.

B. Left Form Square.

The reverse of B. Into Line and B. Right Into Line are:

B. Rear Into Square.

B. Left Rear Into Square.

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Square at Full Distance.

B. Right, By Divisions.

R. F. 1*st C. Forward, guide left.*
L. F. 2*d C. Right face, forward.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Forward, guide left.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Right face, forward.*

The ADJUTANT goes a little more than twice company distance in front of the left marker of the right company.

The right battalion GUIDE marks the position of the left marker of the right rear company in front of the original line at twice company distance, and those of the right rear company at company distance from it. The left guide goes to the left of the right front company and establishes the markers of the left companies.

March.

The right COMPANIES move to the front. The left companies march to their new positions; they are then halted, faced to the front and all are dressed to the left.

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COLUMN OF COMPANY SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

B. Left, Into Square.

F. 1*st* *C. Left dress.*
F. C. 3*d* *C. Left dress.*
Rr. C. 2*d* *C. Left half face, forward.*
Rr. 4*th* *C. Left half face, forward.*

The ADJUTANT places himself a little to the right of the right marker of the front company. The sergeant-major places himself a little more than company distance to the left of the left marker of the front company. The left GUIDE goes to the left of the left company marker and establishes the markers of the rear centre company at half-company distance from him.

March.

The front COMPANIES stand fast. The rear companies oblique and then march to the front, directing themselves upon the markers. The companies are halted and dressed to the right.

The battalion MARKERS take their new places.

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B. Right Into Column.

B. Right Form Square.

These are executed on similar principles.

As the square is usually formed from column by subdivisions, it is not necessary so to specify. In exceptional cases, to form column or come into column by companies, the command should be:

B. Right by Companies Form Column.

The new positions are fixed as explained above.

The left companies oblique to their new places as soon as the front company has advanced half company distance.

B. Right by Companies Into Column.

The right companies stand fast; the left companies are formed in front of them in reverse order.

B. Right by Companies Form Square,

B. Right by Companies Into Square,

are executed on similar principles.

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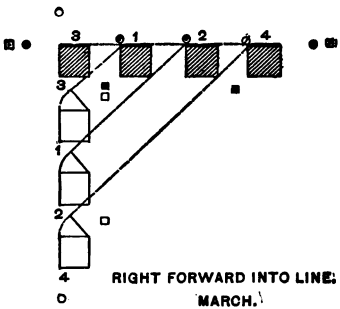
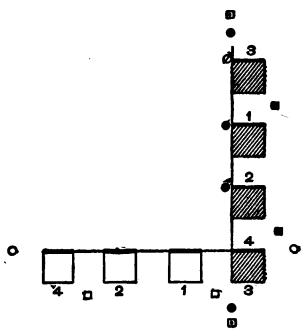


RIGHT FORWARD INTO LINE.
MARCH.



RIGHT FORM COLUMN.
MARCH.

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LINE OF COMPANY SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

All movements are executed as far as possible in the same manner as from a square.

B. Right Form Column.

R. 3*d* *C. Forward, guide left.*
R. C. 1*st* *C. Right face, forward.*
L. C. 2*d* *C. Right face, forward.*
L. 4*th* *C. Right face, forward.*

The company markers hasten to their new positions and are established by the battalion GUIDES under direction of the ADJUTANT and sergeant-major.

March.

All the COMPANIES step out, and are marched by the flank to their new positions, as soon as they arrive where the right company stood they are dressed to the left on their markers.

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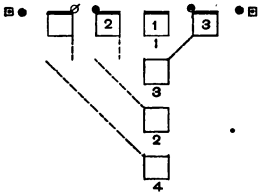
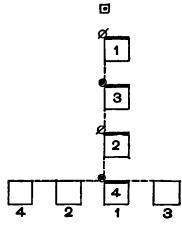
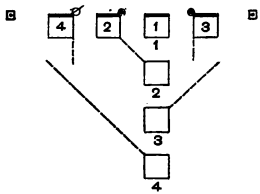


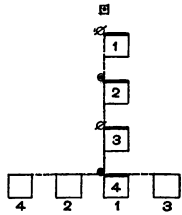
F. C. TO RIGHT.
INTO LINE.



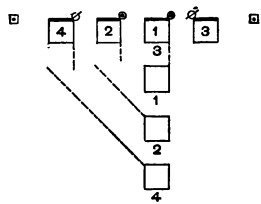
R. C. AND R. TO FRONT.
FORM COLUMN.



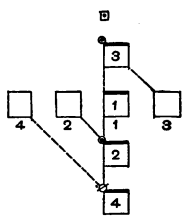
R. C. TO RIGHT.
INTO LINE.



R. C. AND L. C. TO FRONT.
FORM COLUMN.



ON F. C. TO FRONT,
F. TO RIGHT.
LEFT FORM LINE.



ON RIGHT CENTER.
LEFT INTO COLUMN

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***B. Right Into Column.**

Same as above, excepting that the right company stands fast and the others oblique to the right.

This movement may be executed ON any named unit; the company in front of the unit going to the left and rear.

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Column of Company Squares at Full Distance.

B. Right Into Line.

The company markers are established by the guide under direction of the adjutant and sergeant-major.

F. 3*d* *C. Left dress.*
F. C. 1*st* *C. Right half face, forward.*
Rr. C. 2*d* *C. Right half face, forward.*
Rr. 4*th* *C. Right half face, forward.*

March.

Same as for the right companies in square.

The guides establish successively the markers of each company.

B. Right Form Line.

This is the reverse of Left Form Column.

A line may be changed into or form column and conversely by indicating which companies in line go to the front, or which in the column go to the right.

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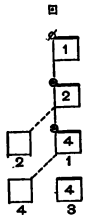
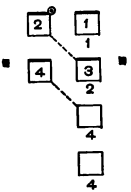
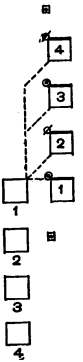


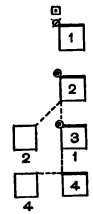
BY SECTIONS,
RIGHT FORM COLUMN.



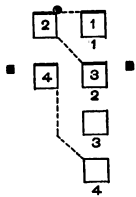
BY SECTIONS,
RIGHT FORM SQUARE.



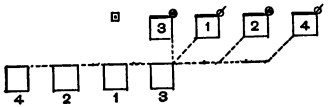
ON FRONT SECTION,
TO RIGHT
FRONT INTO COLUMN.



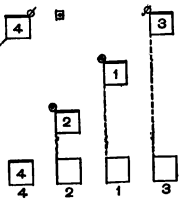
R. F. AND L. F. SECTIONS,
TO FRONT RIGHT
FORM COLUMN.



F.O. AND RR SECTIONS, TO LEFT
FORM SQUARE.



ON RIGHT SECTION TO FRONT
RIGHT INTO LINE.



ON LEFT SECTION,
FRONT INTO ECHELON.

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LINE OF COMPANY SQUARES AT FULL DISTANCE.

*** B. on Left Company Front Into Echelon.**

R. 3*d* *C. Forward, guide left.*
R. C. 1*st* *C. Forward, guide left.*
L. C. 2*d* *C. Forward, guide left.*
L. 4*th* *C. Left dress.*

The left guide paces company distance to the front from the left guide of the left marker of the left centre company, and the right guide twice section distance from the left marker of the right centre company to establish the markers of these companies in their new positions. The right guide then paces company distance to the right and company distance to the front to establish the right company.

March.

The companies step out and are established on their markers.

*** B. on Left Centre Company Right Front Into Echelon.**

Executed in the same manner, excepting that the left company goes to the rear.

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The Battalion may be brought into echelon at any distance by so specifying in the command.

The LINE is re-established from echelon as from column.

* One of the companies of a LINE may be sent to the front, or the front company of a column may be sent to the right or left, and the others brought into line upon it in any order that may be indicated in the command.

A column may be formed forward in any direction by so specifying in the command. Thus:

B. Left Form Column on the Right.

The left company advances company distance, unless some other is specified, and turns to the right. The others follow in succession until the column is formed.

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Square at Full Distance.

B. Forward, Into Line.

R. F. 1*st C. Right dress.*
L. F. 2*d C. Right dress.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Right half turn.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Left half turn.*

The adjutant and sergeant-major go to a point outside the flank on a line with the front markers.

The guides pace the distance for the markers of the rear company on a prolongation of the line.

March.

The front companies are dressed on their markers. The rear companies step out, and when each has completed the change of direction, it is marched to the front and by another half turn established upon its markers and dressed to the centre.

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* Column of Company Squares at Full Distance.

B. Right Forward Into Line.

F. 3*d* *C. Left dress.*
F. C. 1*st* *C. Right half turn.*
Rr. C. 2*d* *C. Right half turn.*
Rr. 4*th* *C. Right half turn.*

The markers of the companies are established on the new line as in Right Front Into Line.

March.

Executed as explained above for the right companies in square.

B. Half Left, Right into Line.

B. Company Distance on Right Into Line.

*** B. At Double Distance, Twenty Yards, Half Right Into Line, etc., etc.**

Each company goes directly to its new position with the guide left.

When two paths cross, the company nearest to the basis waits for the other to pass.

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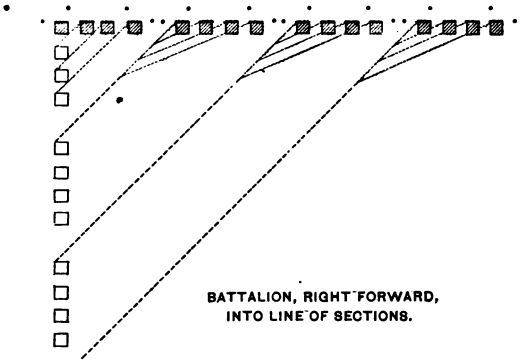
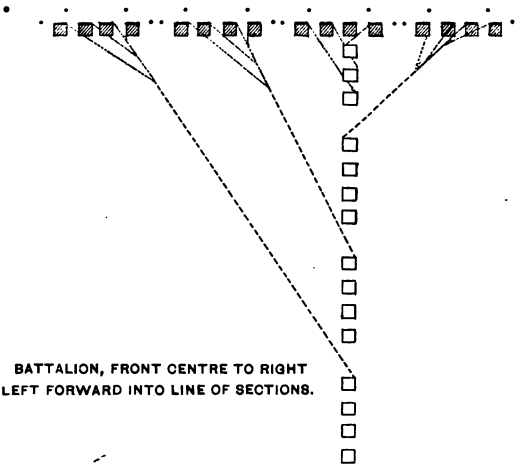


BATTALION, RIGHT FORWARD,
INTO LINE OF SECTIONS.



BATTALION, FRONT CENTRE TO RIGHT
LEFT FORWARD INTO LINE OF SECTIONS.

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* Column of Company Squares,

of which the first two companies have turned half right.

B. To the Right, Right and Left Into Line.

The companies that have changed direction turn to the right into line; the others go into line faced to the rear, and are established on the former as a basis.

Column of Section Squares.

B. Right Into Line.

Executed in the same manner as if the companies were in square. Thus a line of companies is formed, each company being in column of sections.

B. Right forward Into Line of Sections.

The front company is brought into line forward and right. The other companies turn half right in column, advance to the new line, and each is brought *Halt Left, Right into Line.*

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Close Order.

The principles of all the manœuvres are the same as at full distance.

Square in Close Order at a halt.

B. Right Turn.

R. 1*st C. Forward, guide right.*
L. 2*d C. Forward, guide right.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Forward, right face forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Forward, guide right.*

The front company markers are established on the new line.

As the companies turn, the sections and files close up, and yield a little, if necessary, to avoid the next companies.

March.

Repeated by the chiefs of the left company. The left company advances company distance, turns, and comes up to the new line. The left rear company marches forward and comes into position by turning. The right company comes up to its place and turns. The right rear company obliques to the left, marches to the front, and turns.

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SQUARE, IN CLOSE ORDER (MARCHING).

B. Right Turn.

R. 1*st* *C. Forward, guide right.*
L. 2*d* *C. Forward, guide right.*
R. Rr. 3*d* *C. Forward, guide right.*
L. Rr. 4*th* *C. Forward, guide right.*

March.

The left GUIDES and MARKERS hasten to their places.

Each COMPANY is turned to the right as soon as its right guide comes directly behind his marker. The movement is completed as at full distance.

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SQUARE IN CLOSE ORDER.

B. Form Line.

R. F. 1*st C. Right dress.*
L. F. 2d *C. Right dress.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Right face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Left face, forward.*

The GUIDES go to their places.

The rear COMPANIES step out and each is marched up to the line by the flank. When the guides are immediately behind their places in line they are halted and dressed on the centre.

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LINE OF COMPANY SQUARES IN CLOSE ORDER.

B. Form Square.

R. 3*d* *C.* *Left face, forward.*
R. C. 1*st* *C.* *Forward, guide right.*
L. C. 3*d* *C.* *Forward, guide right.*
L. 4*th* *C.* *Right face, forward.*

The battalion GUIDES pace half-company distance to the front. The markers of the front company are established on the new front.

March.

Repeated by the chiefs of the centre company. The centre COMPANIES are established on the line and dressed to the right. As soon as the other companies are unmasked their chiefs give the command of execution, and each company is halted, faced to the front, and dressed to the right as soon as its leading guide comes directly in the rear of the inner guide of the company in front.

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Square in Close Order.

B. Right by Divisions.

R. F. 1*st C. Forward, guide left.*
L. F. 2*d C. Right face, forward.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Forward, guide left.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Right face, forward.*

The battalion guides establish the markers successively on the line.

March.

Repeated by the chief of the right companies. When these companies have advanced company distance, the chiefs of the left companies give the command of execution, and march their companies by their flank to their new positions.

Column of Companies in Close Order.

B. Left Into Square.

F. 1*st C. Right dress.*
F. C. 3*d C. Right dress.*
Rr. C. 2*d C. Left face, forward.*
Rr. 4*th C. Left face, forward.*

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March.

Repeated by the chiefs of the rear companies, who march their COMPANIES by the right flank and establish them in their new positions.

LINE OF COMPANIES IN CLOSE ORDER.

B. Right Turn.

The COMPANIES advance in echelon from the left, turn, and come up on the new line.

BATTALION LINE OF COMPANY SQUARE.

B. Right Face.

All face right.

Forward, Guide Left.

The GUIDES shift to their positions in column.

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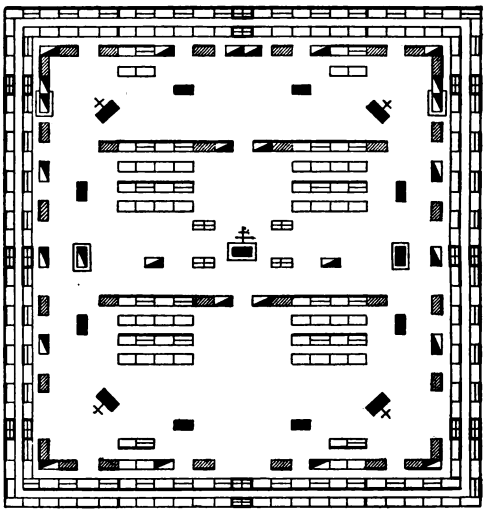

BATTALION IN HOLLOW SQUARE.

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B. In Square in Close Order.

B. Hollow Square.

R. F. 1*st* *C.* *Front sections left squad into ranks.*
Right rear section right face into ranks.

L. F. 2*d* *C.* *Front sections right squad into ranks.*
Left rear section left face into ranks.

R. Rr. 3*d* *C.* *Right front section right face into ranks.*
Rear sections about face right squad into ranks.

L. Rr. 4*th* *C.* *Left front section left face into ranks.*
Rear sections about face left squad into ranks.

The officers and guides and chiefs of section run to the centre through the nearest intervals.

March.

The sections are formed into ranks, and all face outward. The markers go to the

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intervals between the sections to close them. The officers go behind the centres of their commands.

B. Close Order.

R. F. 1*st C. Sections rear into square.*
L. F. 2*d C. Sections rear into square.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Sections rear into square.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Sections rear into square.*

March.

The chiefs, guides, etc., go to their former places.

The sections are formed into square as before.

The captains command *Front Face.*

The chiefs of section command Left Face, etc.

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BATTALION.

Open Order.

A Battalion in open order is dressed, marched, faced, and turned on the same principles as one at full distance.

Square at Full Distance or Close Order.

B. (to double, etc., distance) **Open Square.**

R. F. 1*st C. Forward, guide right.*
L. F. 2*d C. Forward, guide right.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Right face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Left face, forward.*

The GUIDES pace to the front the proper distance, and establish the front companies. The battalion MARKERS and guides go to their new positions.

March.

The COMPANIES are marched to their new positions. The front companies are obliqued to the right and left in time to bring them to their new positions. Each is halted by its chief and dressed to the right.

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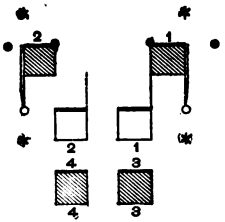
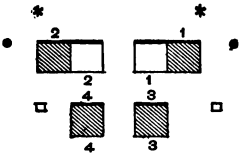
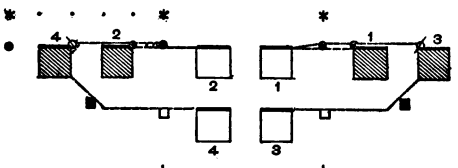


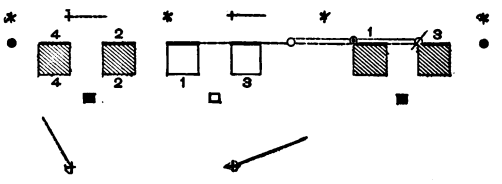
FRONT COMPANIES FRONT.



DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN.
FRONT LINE.



BY DIVISION BATTALION DISTANCE FORM LINE.



BY DIVISION BATTALION DISTANCE OPEN LINE.

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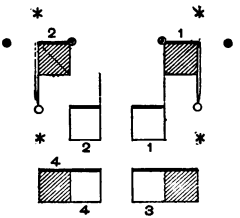
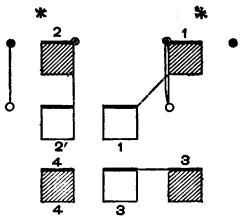
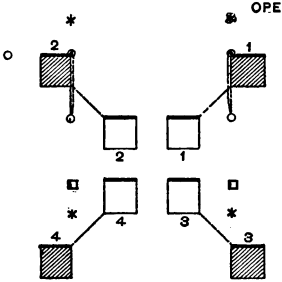


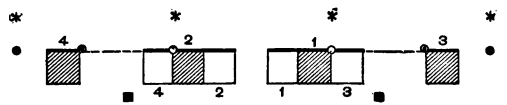
DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN SQUARE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE RIGHT OPEN SQUARE.



TREBLE DISTANCE FRONT AND REAR OPEN SQUARE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN LINE.

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Square at Full Distance.

To open the front line of the square the major commands:

B. Front Companies, Front.

The front companies execute the movement precisely as in opening the square. This line may also be opened to any distance, right, or right and left, etc.

The rear companies may be sent to the front or opened out in the same manner.

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Square at Full Distance.

B. (to double, etc., distance) **Right Open Square.**

R. F. 1*st C. Right half face, forward.*
L. F. 2*d C. Forward, guide left.*
R. Rr. 3*d C. Right face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th C. Right dress.*

The companies are established as above and the movement is executed in a similar manner. The company may be opened to the right, left, and rear, etc., or to the right, left, front, and rear, in a similar manner. For the last, the command is,

B. Front and Rear Open Square.

In opening column the companies are established on the new position of the front company, and in opening lines on the new position of the right company, unless in either case one of the companies stands fast.

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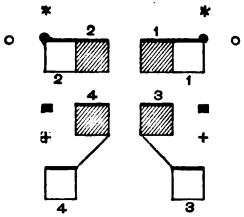
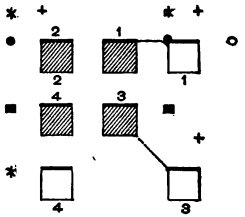
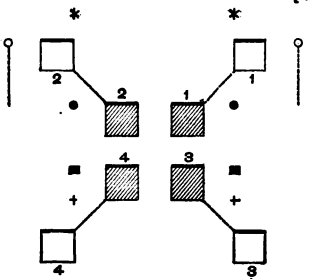


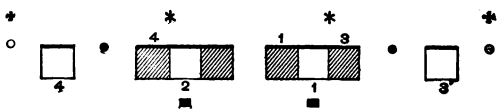
FULL DISTANCE CLOSE SQUARE.



FULL DISTANCE LEFT. CLOSE SQUARE.



FULL DISTANCE FRONT AND REAR CLOSE SQUARE.



FULL DISTANCE CLOSE LINE.

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SQUARE AT FULL DISTANCE OR IN OPEN ORDER.

B. (to close order, etc., or) to **Full Distance Close Square.**

R. F. 1*st* *C.* *Left face, forward.*
L. F. 2*d* *C.* *Right face, forward.*
R. Rr. 3*d* *C.* *Left half face, forward.*
L. Rr. 4*th* *C.* *Right half face, forward.*

The right guide establishes the right company and the others are established upon it.

March.

The rear companies are marched to the front as soon as they come in rear of their new positions.

The square, or any part of it, may be closed to the front, rear, right, etc., by inverse means to those described for opening it. But if only a part of the square is moved, all the companies are established upon those that stand fast.

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Line of Companies at Full Distance or in Close Order.

B. (to double, etc., distance) **Open Line.**

R. 3*d* *C.* *Right face, forward.*
R. C. 1*st* *C.* *Right face, forward.*
L. C. 2*d* *C.* *Left face, forward.*
L. 4*th* *C.* *Left face, forward.*

The right guide establishes the companies of the right division, and the left guide those of the left division.

The rear battalion markers take their places on a line with the front markers and at half-battalion distance from them. The guides are on the flanks at half-company distance from the company guides.

Divisions are extended by similar means, and so are the companies of each division.

The battalion in line may be extended while gaining ground to the front or rear, by making a third of a turn to reach their new positions before obliquing.

The battalion is closed by inverse means. The companies are established upon the

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right of the right-centre company or upon the front of the front-centre company, excepting that when one company stands fast the others are established on it.

A square, line, or column of companies may be transposed while extending or closing by observing the principles above indicated, viz., to combine the direct and oblique marches so as not to crowd the units.

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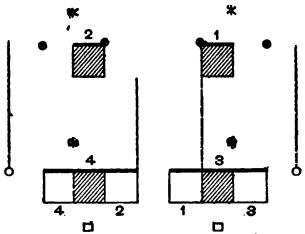
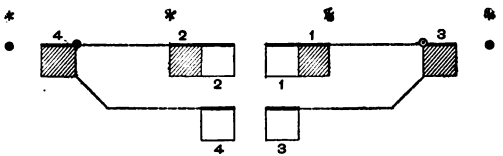
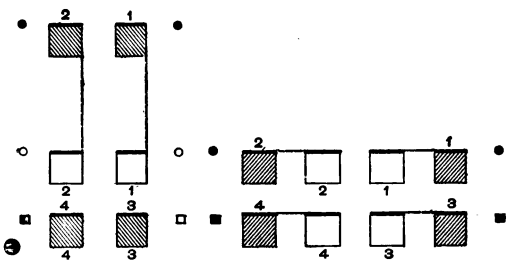


DOUBLE DISTANCE FORM SQUARE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE FORM LINE.



TREBLE DISTANCE.
OPEN COLUMNS.

TREBLE DISTANCE.
OPEN LINES.

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Square at Full Distance.

B. At Double, etc., Distance Form Line.

The companies are marched by the flank. The rear companies are obliqued in time to come on the line in their new positions.

Line of Companies at Full Distance.

B. at Double Distance Form Square.

The companies are established as in opening the square. The centre companies are marched to the front and then obliqued to their places. The flank companies are faced inward (if necessary) and marched by the flank.

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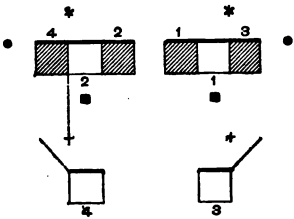
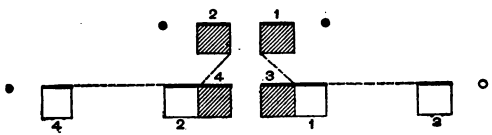
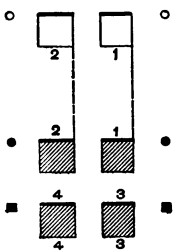


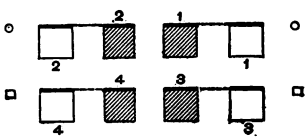
FULL DISTANCE FORM LINE.



FULL DISTANCE FORM SQUARE.



FULL DISTANCE CLOSE COLUMNS.



FULL DISTANCE CLOSE LINE.

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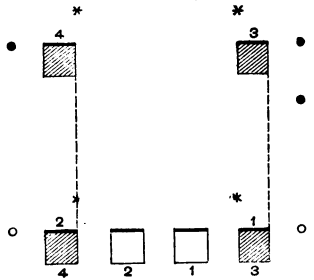
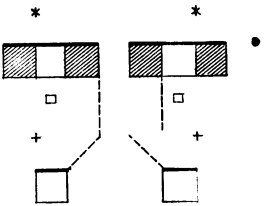
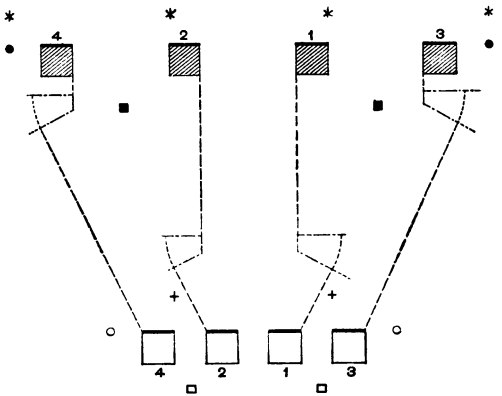


RIGHT AND LEFT COMPANIES FRONT.
TREBLE DISTANCE FORM SQUARE.



REAR COMPANIES CENTRE.
FORM LINE.



DOUBLE DISTANCE FORWARD OPEN LINE.

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COLUMN OF COMPANIES FULL DISTANCE OR CLOSE ORDER.

C. (to double, etc., distance) **Open Column.**

F. 1*st* *C. Forward, guide right.*
F. C. 3*d* *C. Forward, guide right.*
Rr. C. 2*d* *C. Forward, guide right.*
Rr. 4*th* *C. Right dress.*

The guides establish the new positions of the centre companies under direction of the sergeant-major.

March.

The COMPANIES step out and are established upon their markers.

The battalion MARKERS take places corresponding to those in a line in open order.

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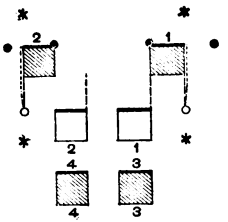
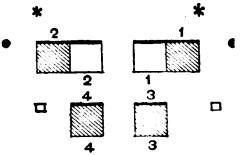
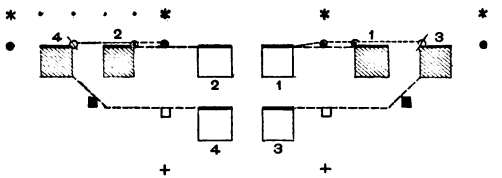


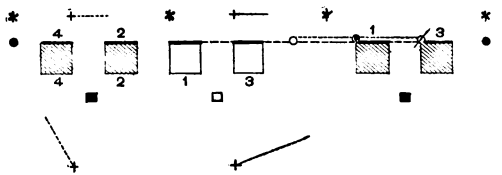
FRONT COMPANIES FRONT.



DOUBLE DISTANCE OPEN.
FRONT LINE.



BY DIVISION BATTALION DISTANCE FORM LINE.



BY DIVISION BATTALION DISTANCE OPEN LINE.

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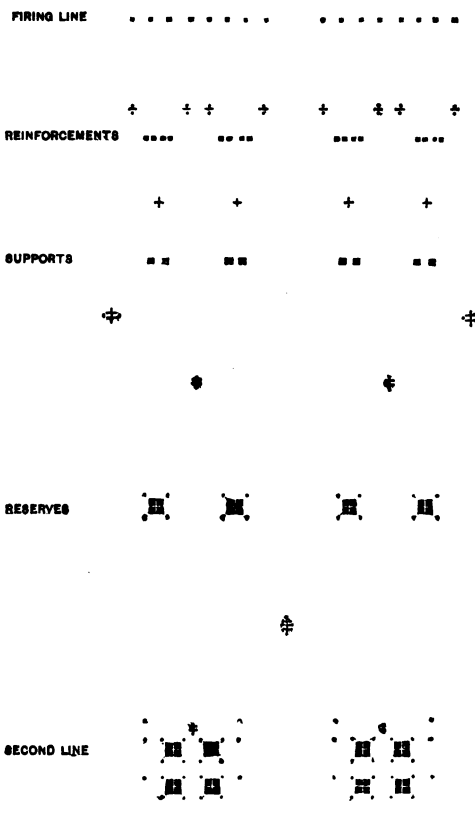

REGIMENT IN FORMATION FOR COMBAT.

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Square at Full Distance.

B. For Combat, Four Hundred Yards Open Square. March.

The battalion opens to double distance, and then the front companies continue to advance until they are four hundred yards in front of the rear companies. As soon as the square has been opened the adjutant, sergeant-major, guides and markers go to the major. The guides keep 5 yards behind him, and the markers in square, at full distance, 2½ yards behind the guides, until their services are required.

After advancing 400 yards the front companies are halted by their chiefs, who command:

C. For Combat, Two Hundred Yards Open Square. March.

The company is opened as explained in the School of the Company.

*** B. For Combat, Treble Distance, Two Hundred Yards, Open Square. March.**

The same, excepting that all the squares

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are opened to treble distance; the front companies advance two hundred yards; the front sections and fours one hundred yards.

*** B. For Combat, Four Hundred Yards Open Square. Front Sections, Half Company Distance, Open Front Line. March.**

The front fours of the first sections separate until they are at battalion distance.

*** B. For Combat, Four Hundred Yards Front, Companies and Sections Front. March.**

Executed on similar principles. The front units open line and the rear units remain at full distance, as already explained.

FORMATION FOR COMBAT.

B. To Full Distance, Rear Close Square.

B. To Two Hundred Yards Close Column, or Rear Close Column.

*** B. Rear Companies to Four Times Distance Open Line.**

*** B. Front Companies to Full Distance Close Squares.**

*** B. To Treble Distance, Right Rear Into Line, Etc., Etc.**

Are executed on the same principles as at

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full distance. After forming for combat the line may be re-enforced in any manner that may be required. The four sections and companies on the firing line do not change their distances unless it is so specified in the command.

B. Companies and Battalion Rear Section and Companies, Centre, Into Line.

B. Platoons and Divisions Right Into Line.

B. Companies and Battalion into Line.

B. Right and Left Companies Right and Left Into Line, Battalion Into Line.

By these movements a line is formed covering $\frac{8}{16}$, $\frac{8}{10}$, $\frac{8}{5}$, or $\frac{8}{5} \times \frac{6}{4} = 1\frac{2}{5}$ of a battalion front; so as to make a firing line of about 2 men to a yard, $1\frac{1}{4}$ men to a yard, one man to $1\frac{3}{5}$ yards, or one man to $2\frac{2}{5}$ yards.

B. Companies and Battalion Right into Line.

Thus the line is extended, battalion front to the right, with one man to $1\frac{3}{5}$ yards.

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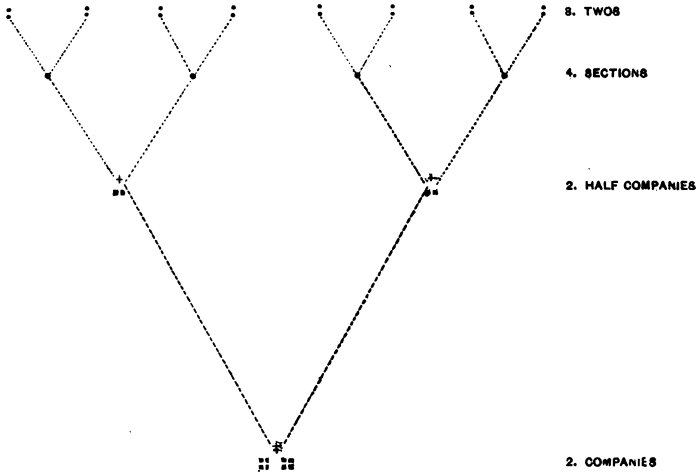

BATTALION EXTENDED FOR OUTPOSTS.

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B. Right Rear Company, Battalion Distance Right of Firing Line, at Double Distance, Half Left Into Line.

B. Left Rear Company Fifty Yards in Front of Firing Line, Treble Distance Into Line.

B. Right Rear Company, Centre of Firing Line, Close Order.

In this manner the line may be re-enforced, extended, or passed, or an offensive or defensive crotchet may be formed on either flank.

Square at Full Distance.

*** B. Eight, Four and Two Hundred Yards Forward, Open Front Lines. March.**

The rear companies stand fast. The front companies make a third of a turn outward, and advance 800 yards. Each captain then halts his company, turns it to the front, and commands:

C. Four and Two Hundred Yards Forward, Open Front Line. March.

The rear sections halt. The front sections make a third of a turn outward, and

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advance 400 yards. Each sergeant halts his section, turns it to the front, and commands:

S. Front Fours Right Twos Front. March.

Executed by the right two of each of the front fours, as prescribed for FRONT FOURS FRONT.

S. Two Hundred Yards Forward, Open Front Line. March.

The corporals, followed by the twos, make a third of a face outward, advance two hundred yards and halt.

The squares are closed to full distance as in the formations for combat, etc.

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SCHOOL OF THE REGIMENT.

The organization and manœuvres of the regiment are so similar to those of the battalion, that they will be readily understood by substituting COLONEL for **Major**, CAPTAIN for Chief of Section, etc.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGHER UNITS.

Will depend upon the Organization of the Brigades, Divisions, Army Corps, Armies, Grand Armies, etc.

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